# شرح مفصل وتمارين متنوعة لمنهج اللغة الانجليزية

## الصف الاول الثانوى


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# Unit (1) Getting away

## Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ecotourism | السياحه البيئيه | Popular with | محبوب | forest | الغابه |
| animal | حيوان | rebuild | يعيد بناء | wind | الرياح |
| avoid | يتجنب | Bite | يعض | temple | معبد |
| beach | شاطيء | path | ممر | blow | تهب |
| castle | قلعه | clear | واضح - بريء | council | مجلس |
| coast | ساحل | eco-tourists | سياح مهتمين | encourage | يشجع |
| conservation | المحافظه على | traditional | تقليدى | advantage | ميزه |
| coral reefs | الشعب | cycle | يركب دراجه | fascinate | يبهر |
| damage | يتلف | get lost | يتوه | actually | بالفعل القرود |
| during | اثناء | restaurant | مطعم | noisy | مزعج |
| ecosystem | النظام البيئى | otherwise | و اما | load | يحمل - حمل |
| endangered | معرض للخطر | destination | جهه سفر | volunteer | متطوع- |
| environment | البيئه | Reason for | سبب | warmer | اكثر دفئا |
| expect | يتوقع | Europe | اوربا | active | نشيط |
| friendly | ودود | conservationist | المحافظ علي البيئه | underwater | تحت المياه البيئي |
| garden | حديقه | order | يأمر- طلب | steal | يسرق |
| giant | عملاق | grandparent | الاجداد | disconnected | متعزل - |
| grow | يزرع - ينمو | airport | مطار | exotic | غريب - شاذ |
| Impact (on) | تأثير | including | يشتمل على | remote | مكان |
| island | جزيره | break | يكسر | bored | يشعر بالملل |
| isolated | معزول | wildlife | الحياه البريه | hard work | عمل شاق |
| Lemurs | نوع من القرود | spider | عنكبوت | excited | منفعل |
| limited | محدود | swell up | يتورم | create | يخلق - يبدع |
| materials | مواد خام | bring | يحضر | souvenir | هديه تذكاريه |
| natural | طبيعي | rainforests | غابات مطيره | ancient | قديم |
| programme | برنامج | peaceful | مسالم | modern | حديث |
| protect | يحمى | pollution | تلوث | brilliant | لامع - مشرق |
| resort | منتجع -مصيف | university | الجامعه | tiny | صغير |
| respect | يحترم - احترام | pros and | مميـــــزات و | beauty | جمال |
| sight | منظر- النظر | crocodile | تمساح | awful | مخيف |
| stuck | عالق - مقيد | lean | يميل- ينحنى | teenager | مراهق |
| sunbathe | يأخذ حمام | quiet | هادىء | crowded | مزدحم |
| sustainable. | مستدام | sand | الرمل | fortunately | لحسن الحظ |
| The locals | السكان المحليين | gardening | الحدائق - التشجير | cure for | عالج لـ |
| turtle | سحلفاه | arrange | يعد - يجهز | village | قريه |
| unique | فريد من نوعه | dragon | تنين | hill | تل |
| vegetables | خضار | support | يؤيد - يساند | victim | ضحيه |

## Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lean | To bend or move from a vertical position | ينحني |
| Spicy | Having a strong taste | سبايسي |
| swell up | To become bigger or rounder | تضخم |
| Trek | To make a long or difficult journey on foot | رحله |
| Active | Always busy doing things | نشيط |
| Ancient | Thousands of years ago in the past | قديم |
| Beautiful | Having beauty | جميل |
| Boring | Not interesting | ممل |
| Busy | Not free to do something else | مشغول |
| Calm | Not excited , nervous or upset | هادىء |
| Crowded | having many people | مزدحم |
| Exotic | from or in another country | غريب |
| Isolated | Far away from any others | معزول |
| Modern | Of the present time | حديث |
| New | Recently made , invented | جديد |
| Noisy | Making a lot of noise | صاخب |
| Old | Of a particular age | قديم |
| Peaceful | Not involving a war | سليما |
| Relaxing | Be less anxious | استرخاء |
| Quiet هادىء | Making very little noise | |

## Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| limited impact | تأثير محدود | coral reefs | الشعب المرجانية |
| Environmentally friendly(n) | صديقة للبيئة | stuck at home | محبوس في البيت |
| swell up( swelled- swollen) | يتورم | cure for | علاج لـ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| anywhere else | أي مكان اخر | cure of | يعالج من |
| along the coast | بطول الساحل | take photos | يصور |
| natural materials | مواد خام طبيعية | sail along the river | يبحر بطول النهر |
| natural world | عالم الطبيعة | the sun goes down | الشمس تغرب |
| all around the world | في أنحاء العالم | the sunrise | شروق الشمس |
| do/cause damage | يسبب تلف | on the first day | في اليوم الاول |

## Language Notes

**1 destination ( مكان /وجهة سفر) position مكانة موضع/ مكانه (صح)**
**location موقع محدد ـمكان تصوير site موقع اثرى/ بناء – الكتروني**
**Our luggage was checked all the way through to our final destination.**
**What is the exact location of the ship.**

**2 - sight - حاسة الإبصار He lost his sight when he got old.**
**-sights - معالم سياحية - Egypt is full of fantastic sights.**
**3-weather الطقس :- حالة الجو من مطر و رياح و ثلوج في فترة معينة**
**climate المناخ : فتره طويله من الوقت**
**-What will the weather be like tomorrow ?**
**-The climate of Egypt is fine all the year round.**
**4 stay in/at ( يقيم في(مكان) - stay with ( يقيم مع(شخص) - stay for (يقيم لمدة)**
**-It was cold and wet outside so we stayed at home.**
**We're going to stay with my grandparents on their farm.**

| |
|---|
| ♣ provide with يزود بـ / The government provides schools with modern sets. |
| ♣ provide for يقدم لـ / The government provides modern sets for schools |
| ♣ isolated منعزل / Patients who have infectious diseases should bi isolated. |
| ♣insulatedمعزول / Electric wires are usually insulated |
| ♣protect from يحمي من / Coral reefs should be protected from damage |
| ♣trek يذهب في رحلة صعبة ♣ trick يخدع ♣ track يتعقب ♣ truck شاحنة ♣trunk جذع شجرة |
| ♣Doctors work on يطور a cure for cancer ♣ She works with تعمل مع Amira in the pharmacy. |
| ♣alone ( on my own – by myself ) بمفردي ♣ I built the house alone / on my own |
| ♣ everyday يومي / Al-Ahram is an everyday newspaper ♣ I go to work every dayكل يوم |
| ♣ affect يؤثر علي ♣ an effect تأثير / Smoking has a bad effect on health ♣ impactيؤثر – تأثير |
| ♣The number of animals is extinct فعل مفرد<br>♣A number of animals are extinct فعل جمع |

| |
|---|
| ♣miss ( someone / train / bus / school / lecture / the goal ) ♣ I have missed the train . |
| ♣Lose ( money / interest / something / his life / someone ( by death ) ♣I 've lost my mobile |
| ♣ make ( مفعول ) صفة / مصدر ♣ He made his son happy ♣ She made me respect her. |
| ♣ include يشمل – يتضمن ♣ contain يحتوي علي ♣ consist of يتكون من |

## Choose Two (2) correct answers out of Five (5) options given:

1. This bird is exotic. It is unusual and rarely seen here." The antonym of the word 'exotic' is ……

a. familiar b. strange C. rare d. foreign e. conventional

2-Ancient is to ………………….as boring is to exciting.

a. excited b. new C. modern d. new e. tiny

3- Be careful! The castle is full of giant snakes." The synonym of the word 'giant' is ……

a. tiny b. huge C. small d. gigantic e. minute

4- "My car broke down and I had a long trek." The word "trek' here is a synonym of ………

a. fishing b. hike c. losing d. fabricating e. journey

5. "He lives in an isolated area." The word 'isolated' can be replaced by………

a. close b. nearby C. remote d. neighbouring e. faraway

6. ".Exotic birds are seen here in winter." In this sentence, the word exotic' is a synonym of.......

a. native b. unusual C. unconventional d. foreign e.original

7- My father is the guardian of my uncle's sons after his death. The synonyms of " guardian are...

a. trustee b.attacker c.keeper d. rescuer e. sender

8. He covered his head with a paper to protect it from rain. The word " protect" means........

a, smash b. guard c. secure d. destroy d. reserve

## 2- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1- There are a few pandas left in the world today .Pandas are ………………….. .

a - danger b - existence c - endangered d - dangerous

2- We lived in an………………house. There were no houses beside his.

a - insulated b - isolated c - insane d - insulation

3-……………..is about providing holidays to places which are often endangered.

a - Ecotourism b - Ecology c - Economy d - Economics

4- Pollution has a bad…………….on the environment.

a - affect b - affection c - effects d - impact

5- Don't worry about the books .The school…………….them for free.

a - provide b - prevent c - prohibit d - pollute

6- The government should care for those with…………….income .

a - high b – limited c - affluent d – wealthy

7- Ecotourism helps tourists to be educated about ………………….. .

a - reservation b - preference c - conservation d - conversation

8- Madagascar is famous for its ecotourism and wants to………..its ecosystem.

a - protect b – damage c - destroy d - get rid of

9- The………………means the animals and the plants in an environment

a - system b - systematic c – ecosystem d - systemize

10- Madagascar has 80%of the animals and 90% of the plants that don't……anywhere

a - exact b - exist c - exceed d – extract

11- ………………….. only live in Madagascar

a - Cows b - Monkeys c - Buffaloes d - Lemurs

Egypt is providing ecotourism to protect the environments the Red Sea

a - along b - a long c - long d - belong

Tourists can stay in hotels of environmental friendly natural materials.

a - are built b - building c - built d - which built 14- I want to go to Hurghada because I want to diving in the Red Sea.

a - play b - go c – do d – make

15- He wanted his daughter............................... a happy life.

a - having b - have c - to have d - had

16- Tourists who go diving should avoid damaging the fish and the …………… .

a - corals b - collars c - callers d - cooler

17- The Galapagos islands in Ecuador are famous for the …………animals.

a - quality b - equality c - unique d - lucky

18- Ecuador is famous for the unique animals such ........ the giant turtles living there.

a - like b - so c - alike d - as

19- The word “sustainable” is equal in meaning to the word ………………….. .

a - continuous b - finished c – vanished d - disappeared

20- Safe is the opposite of ………………….. .

a - security b - hazardous c – secure d - safety

21- A limited number of tourists............................. the islands every year.

a – visit b – visits c - has visited d - have visited

22- He didn't use his real name, he used a ………………….. .

a - pen-name b – surname c - family name d - nickname

23- The Komodo National park in Indonesia is a popular ecotourism ………… .

a - destiny b – disaster c – destination d – destruction

24- The Komodo……………….is only found in the National Park in Indonesia.

a - elephant b - dragon c - turtle d - lion

25- In the past our houses were made from mud bricks and primitive ………… .

a - materials b - matters c - mutiny d - matron

26. Much of Indonesia's………… , including the Komodo dragon can only be found there.

a - happy life b - good life c - wildlife d - tame

27- We always take…………….to answer the questions.

a - after b - turns c - place d - to

28- The National Park is also famous for its beach with its pink ………………….. .

a - dress b - scarf c - jeans d - sand

29- There are many……………..animals in the world which we should save.

a - endangered b - dangerous c - danger d – dangerously

30- Some animals live in……………….parts and people never see them.

a - insulated b - isolated c - near d - nearby

31-The tourist industry has had a big……………..on the local town.

a - packet b – infect c - packed d – impact

32- The natural world around us is the ………………….. .

a - environment b – wildlife c - material d - destination

33- The opposite of "wild" is ………………….. .

a - team b - worse c - domestic d – evil

34- It is important to use only local………………..when you build an eco-hotel.

a - title b - mattress c - material d - molar

35- The Komodo dragon is………….to Indonesia . It doesn't live anywhere else.

a - sustainable b - unique c - equal d - antique

36……………….is for people who want a holiday which respects the environment.

a - Industry b - Agriculture c - Culture d - Ecotourism

37- We need to make sure that tourism here is otherwise people will stop coming

a - sustainable b - suspend c - summon d - secret

38- Why do you think the disappearing from the natural world.

a - water b - orange c - orangutan d - organs

39- The…………give food to the orangutan.

a - conversations b - conservation c - national d – conservationists

40- Her arm was beginning to up where the bee had stung her.

a - swell b - swing c - sew d - suit

41- I hate having to…………………..up that hill with all the groceries.

a - truck b - trek c - trick d - trunk

42- Don't……………….out of the window or you will fall.

a - lean b - lane c - lend d - lure

43- I prefer having my chicken ………………….. .

a - spices b - species c - spicy d - speck

44- The……………is an animal like a large monkey with no tail with long arms.

a - orangutan b - buffalo c - cheetah d - monkey

45- The nearest hospital is.............to the orangutan centre.

a - open b - close c - shut d - opener

46- The fire in the Amazon..............will contribute to the increase of global warming.

a - rain b - gardens c - fields d – rainforests

47- To be is to be both a volunteer and a tourist.

a - volunteer b - tour c - tour guide d - voluntourist

48- It is brilliant here and there are..................of things to do.

a - loads b - leads c - much d - little

49- I am so.......... to go to Sharm El-Sheikh with my family.

a - exciting b - fascinating c - excited d - boring

50- Which summer ...................you'd like to spend your holiday in?

a - sort b - resort c - climate d - weather

51- I love diving ; It is so..............and you can see all these amazing fish.

a - relaxing b - relaxed c - galaxy d - relax

52- I want to get an underwater camera so I can..............photos of these fish.

a - look b - eat c - take d - book

53- How did you find the ancient temples. I found them ...................... .

a - relaxing b - excited c - glad d – fascinating

54- I am so bored , All my friends are away and I am..............here at home.

a - stick b - stuck c - lock d - strike

55- I'll try and grow some................... in our garden when it stops raining.

a - Pasta b - cream c - lettuce d - noodles

56- The countryside is quiet and ...................... .

a - awful b - peaceful c - dreadful d - terrifying

57- At 5.00 pm, we sailed along the river to see the sun going ...................... .

a - up b - over c - under d - down

58- I can't stand living near to a railway station as it is too ...................... .

a - quiet b - noisy c - relaxing d - peaceful

59- She travels to all kinds of..........exotic locations all over the world.

a - exotic b - oxide c – excited d - fascinated

60- It is important to keep....................in an emergency.

a - noisy b – nervous c - calm d – boring

61-The Galapagos Islands in Ecuador are famous...........the unique animals.

a. about b. to c. in d. for

62-Researchers are....................technology for the US military

a. making b. encouragingc. developing d. increasing

63- The Komodo National Park in Indonesia is a popular ecotourism.................

a- site b- location c- destination d- station

64-You'll need a variety of skills,....................leadership and negotiating

a- including b- containing c- consisting d- enclosing

65-Have you been................ as interesting as Alexandria?

a- somewhere b- everywhere c- anywhere d- nowhere

**66-Many thousands have from the new treatment.**

a) afforded b) admired c) suffered d) benefited

**67. We.......................diving on the coral reef.**

a) did b) played c)went d) made

**68. On school trips, the older children care.............the younger ones.**

a) of b) with c) on d) for

1. **We need to .... people so that they understand the importance of a good, healthy diet.**

a- educate b- know c- learn d-admire

2. **We must try to find a..............solution to the conflict.**

a. peace b. peaceful c. peacefully d. pace

**71-We're hoping to away to Scotland for a few days**

a-arrive b-take c. run d. get

**72-We sailed along the river to see the sundown**

a-went b-going c-to go d-goes

**73-The afternoon is then yours to explore this.............................city.**

a-fascinating b-fascinated c-fascinate d-fascination

**74-It is important to encourage environmental................and awareness**

a- conversion b-conversation c-conservation d-condensation

**75- Physical exercise can.............you against heart disease.**

a-provide b-prevent c-produce d-protect

## Past Simple Tense زمن الماضى البسيط

## The past simple tense زمن الماضى البسيط

**Formation التكوين**

- Regular ( **v** + d / ed / ied ) Ex : I visited Luxor last year.
- Irregular ( went, saw, did ) Ex : I bought a car two years ago.

**Usage الاستخدام**

- **Ex:** At the age of seven, my parents **took** me to Jordon.
- 1- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن حدث بدأ و انتهى فى الماضى وهو محدد بوقت ما او تاريخ ما :
- - She <u>visited</u> London in 2010. - I <u>was</u> in Alexandria a month ago.

- -2 يعبر الماضى البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة بانتظام فى الماضى :
- - I always **ate** breakfast before I went to school. - She **cooked** lunch every day last week.
- -3 يعبر الماضى البسيط عن حدث وقع مباشرة بعد آخر فى الماضى (التلاحق) :
- - When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.
- -4 يعبر عن الحقائق الماضية وعن الافعال المنتهية (الموتى) وعن الحدث الثانى :
- - Shakspeare **wrote** Hamlet. – Colombus **discovered** America.
- -5 يعبر عن سرد الاحداث فى الماضى مع **first, then, next , at last, finally, .....** :
- - They **drew** some pictures of the nature, then **hanged** them on the walls.
- -6 يستخدم لوصف حدث استمر لفترة فى الماضى و لكنه غير موجود الآن :
- - She **lived** in Tokyo **for** seven years. It was a beautiful city.
- - They **were** in London **from** Monday **to** Thursday of **last week**.
- **يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:**
- **yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time ذات مرة - one day - in 2007 – from + سنة + to + سنة – When I was......... - How long ago = When - for**
- - I **last ate** fish when I was in Alex.

- **used to + inf.** اعتاد أن

- تستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف فى الماضى و الحاضر :
- - He **used to swim** every day. Now he **doesn't** ( swim ).
- - He **used to be late** all the time. Now, he **isn't** ( late ).
- وفى حالة النفى نستخدم: **didn't use to + مصدر**
- - I **didn't use to play** computer games, but now I do.
- وفى حالة السؤال نستخدم: **did + فاعل + use to + مصدر**
- - **Did you use to walk** to school? - Where **did you use to live**?
- تستخدم **no longer** بدلا من **used to** ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المضارع البسيط:
- - He **used to smoke**. = He **no longer smokes**.
- تستخدم **any more / any longer** بدلا من **used to** مع نفى الفعل فى المضارع البسيط و تأتى فى نهاية الجملة:
- - He **used to smoke**. = He **doesn't smoke any more**.

- **used to = It was my habit to ......... / I was in / got the habit of ........**

يتم تحويل زمن الماضى البسيط إلى مبنى للمجهول **passive** كما يلى:

**object مفعول + was / were + pp + by + subject فاعل**

- **Shakespeare wrote Hamlet.** **(Hamlet)**
Hamlet **was written** by Shakespeare.

## The past continuous tense زمن الماضي المستمر

| Affirmative | Negative | Question |
| --- | --- | --- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| was / were + الفعل + ing | wasn't /weren't + الفعل + ing | Was /Were + الفاعل + الفعل+ ing? |

It is used: يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن الآتي:

**1- to talk about an action in progress that was interrupted by an event in the past.**

**للحديث عن حدث كان مستمراً (ماضي مستمر) وقطعه حدث آخر في الماضي (ماضي بسيط).**

**ويستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية: while / as / just as / when**

While / as / just as / when + past continuous → past simple

Past continuous → when + past simple

**- While / As / Just as / When I was having lunch, someone knocked at the door.**
**Someone knocked at the door when I was having lunch.**
**- While/ When / As I was walking to school, I saw a car crash.**
**I was walking to school when I saw a car crash.**

**لاحظ في المثال السابق: يمكن استخدام just as, as, when بمعني while ويأتي بعدهم ماضي مستمر والفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط. ويأتي بعد when أيضاً ماضي بسيط والفعل الآخر ماضي مستمر.**

**2- to express two actions that were happening at the same time.**

**يعبر عن حدثين مختلفين كانا يحدثان في نفس الوقت (حدثين مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي).**

ويستخدم مع الكلمات الآتية: while / as / just as / when

**- While / When my father was reading the paper, I was studying English.**
**- While/ When / As I was watch a football match, my brother was playing games.**
**to refer to a continuous action that happened at a particular time in the past.**

**يعبر عن نشاط كان مستمرا أثناء وقت في الماضي. ويستخدم مع:**

**at .................. (7) o'clock yesterday, last ( Saturday,….., week, month, year)**
**between …….and ............... yesterday, last ( Saturday,….., week, month, year)**
**all day, all morning, all afternoon, ......................... ......................... ........…)**

**- Between nine and eleven last Friday, I was visiting my uncle.**
**- I was sitting in the garden at o'clock in the afternoon yesterday.**

ملحوظة: إذا جاء بعد while فعل to be كفعل أساسي تستخدم was/ were فقط وليس was / were being

**- While I was at the party yesterday, I met some friends.**

**ملحوظة : لا يستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الحواس والشعور والإدراك.**

**While** بينما ، أثناء

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| while | Past continuous | → past continuous | حدثان مستمران في الماضي |
| | Past continuous | → past simple | حدث مستمر وقطعه حدث ماضي آخر |
| | Verb + ing | → past simple | إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعدها |

يأتي بعد while

**1- ماضي مستمر والفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط إذا كان الحدث مستمراً وقطعه حدث آخر في الماضي الفعلين في زمن**

**2-الفعلين في الماضي المستمر إذا كان الحدثان مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.**

**3- يأتي الفعل مضافاً إليه ing والفعل الآخر ماضي بسيط إذا لم يوجد فاعل بعد while.**

**While mother was cooking, I was cleaning the house.**
**While he was going to school, he fell off his bike.**
**While going to school, he fell off his bike.**
**We don't usually use the past continuous with verbs that describe states or senses. We use the past simple.**

لا نستخدم عادة الماضي المستمر في الأفعال التي تصف الحالات أو الأحاسيس ونستخدم الماضي البسيط.

- He looked / seemed tired when I saw him yesterday.

**during + noun**

يأتي بعد **during** اسم.

- Someone phoned us during dinner.
- During lunch, the light went out.

## Exercises

### Choose the correct answer

1. He came to my house and ……………………some tea with me.
   a- have  b- has  c - had  d- had had
2. During the holiday, tamer ……………………football every day.
   a- played  b- plays  c – were playing  d- has played
3. This house ……………………two years ago.
   a-built  b- builds  c – has built  d- was built
4. When I was young, I ……………………eat a lot of chocolates.
   a- use to  b- used to  c- am used to  d- using to
5. A criminal ……………………the guard of the bank last night.
   a- killed  b- has killed  c- is killing  d-kills
6. If only I ……………………in London today.
   a- am  b- was  c- were  d- be
7. It is time we ……………………home.
   a- go  b- have gone  c- went  d- going
8. When I went on holiday , I always …………… a lot of photographs .
   a) take  b) taking  c) took  d) takes
9. When my brother was young , he ……………. football every day .
   a) was played  b) played  c) playing  d) plays
10. She ……………. sleeping early .It's her habit .
    a) is used to  b) used to  c) uses to  d) is using to
11. We ……………… together when we were young .
    a) play  b) are playing  c) playing  d) used to play
12. Neil Armstrong ………………….. on the moon in 1969.
    a) walk  b) walks  c) walked  d) had walked
13. Salah ……………………a nickname by the Egyptians .
    a) gives  b) has given  c) is giving  d) is given
14. I'd rather you ……………………me with my homework now.
    a) help  b) helped  c) had helped  d) will help
15. I -------------------------my aunt a week ago.
    a- visited  b- visit  c – visiting  d- would visit
16. We -----------------an interesting film last night.
    a- watch  b-watched  c -have watched  d- would watch
17. When I was on holiday, I -------------------football every day.

a- play b- would play c – played d- have played

**18. They -----------attend the conference last month.**

a- won't b- didn't c – wasn't d- don't

**19. They came to my birthday party and --------------- me nice presents.**

a- gives b- were giving c – have given d- gave

**20. He ---------------------very quickly so we didn't understand.**

a- has spoken b- speaks c – spoke d- would speak

**21. When ---------------you go to bed last night?**

a- did b-will c – do d- was

**22. We ………………. together when we were young .**

a) play b) are playing c) playing d) used to p*lay*

23. He …………..….the Nobel Prize in literature in 1950..
a) had won b) was winning c) won d) wins

24. I woke up at 7 a.m., ironed my clothes and …………..….out.
a) went b) gone c) was going d)being

25. Hend …………..….Mary two years ago.
a) has met b) was meeting c) met d)meeting

26. We …………..….to Australia last year.
a) had gone b) went c) had been d )go

27. Pavarotti …………..….his last performance at the 2006 Winter Olympics in Turin.
a) had given b) was giving c) gave d ) was given

28. Beethoven …………..….his first piece of music when he was 12.
a) composed b) composing c) had composed d) was composing

29. I put my coat on and …………..….a look in the mirror.
a) taken b) had taken c) took d )was taking

30. I was going to a supermarket when the fire …………..….out.
a) break b) broke c) was breaking d) breaks

31. Hazem …………..….the first book when he was four years old.
a) had read b) read c) was reading d) was reading

32. We went to Hyde Park and then we …………..….in a restaurant.
a) relaxed b) have relaxed c) were relaxing d) relax

33. David Beckham …………..….for Manchester United from 1993 to 2003.
a) was playing b) played c) playing d )had played

34. Faten wiped the table after supper, took a shower and …………..….to bed.
a) was going b) had gone c) went d) gone

35. Lincoln …………..….the 16th President of the United States in 1860.
a) had become b) became c) become d)was becoming

36. I was sitting in the café when my phone …………..….
a) was ringing b) had rung c) rang d ) rings

37. I was listening to music when my mom …………..….my room.
a) entered b) has entered c) was entering d)entering

38. I was trying to concentrate when suddenly my girlfriend …………..….me a fright.

a) had given b) gave c) given d)was giving

39. The first Derby ………..…place in May 1780.

a) took b) has taken c) had taken d)has taken

40. She ..........................her uncle yesterday.

a) visited b) visits c) has visited d) had visited

41. The police stopped the thief and..........................him.

a) arrest b) arrested c) arresting d) arrests

42. I ..........................my uncle to dinner last week.

a) had invited b) invites c) invited d) have invited

43. ..........................you win the last race?

a) Had b) Do c) Have d) Did

44. Mona ..........................at school yesterday.

a) isn't b) wasn't c) hadn't d) hasn't

45. I ..........................in Tanta ten years ago.

a) lived b) had lived c) have been living d) have lived

46. The Romans ……….…. to Britain in 54 BC.

a) coming b) came c) come d)coming

47. Was the car ..........................while I was going shopping?

a) stolen b) being stolen c) been stolen d) stealing

48. They ……… their holidays in Alexandria last summer.

a) spend b) spent c) were spending d) are spent

49. The children ……… the window two days ago.

a) will break b) broke c) break d) have broken

50. Look at this camera I ……… for my sister yesterday.

a) have bought b) buy c) bought d) will buy

51. Last night while I was surfing the internet, I ……… the camera was much cheaper.

a) have found b) found c) was finding d) find

## Exercises on the Past Continuous tense

1- My cat ………..…with a toy when I called it.

**a) played b) has played c) was playing d) play**

**2- Saber ………..….football at 10 o'clock yesterday.**

**a) played b) was playing c) have played d)plays**

**3- Hassan ………..….to his cousin while his wife was reading a newspaper.**

**a) talking b) talk c) was talking d) had talked**

**4- I was reading a book while the children ………..….**

**a) slept b) had slept c) were sleeping d )sleep**

**5- We were strolling in the park when suddenly it ………..….**

**a) thundered b) thunders c) was thundering d)had thundered**

**6- I was watching TV while the kids ………..…. in the garden.**

**a) played b) playing c) were playing d)had played**

**7- My father was writing a letter while my mother ………..….**

**a) was cooking b) cooked c) cooking d) was cooked**

**8- I ………..….the guitar at 9 o'clock yesterday.**

**a) play b) was playing c) played d)had played**

9- Adham was eating a banana while Ahmed ……………his home task.
a) has done b) was doing c) did d) doing

10- I ……………home at 7 p.m. yesterday.
a) driving b) was driving c) drove d)driven

11- The boy ……………to music when the door bell rang.
a) listened b) listen c) was listening d) had listened

12- What ……………………when I called you last night?
a) were you doing b) have you done
c) do you do d) you were doing

13- When the teacher entered the class, the pupils………………a lot of noise.
a) make b) were making c) are making d) have made

14- She broke her leg while ……………………tennis.
a) playing b) was playing c) is playing d) played

15- Was the guard sleeping……………………the thief broke into the villa?
a) while b) when c) as d) during

16- ……………………the film, I fell asleep.
a) When b) While c) During d) Just as

17- The phone rang …………………… I was having a shower.
a) after b) during c) while d) although

18- They……………………the match when the doorbell rang.
a) watched b) have watched c) were watching d) watch

19- He ……………………the tree when he suddenly fell down.
a) climbed b) climbs c) will climb d) was climbing

20- While I was digging in the garden, I ……………………some hidden jewels .
a) find b) found c) founded d) had found

21- Adam was doing his homework when Samir ……………………the television.
a) watched b) had watched c) would watch d) was watching

22- I ……………………to music during the journey to Luxor.
a) listened b) had listened c) was listening d) listen

23- What were you doing when your mother……………………?
a) had cooked b) was cooking c) cooked d) cooking

24- This time last week I ……… across Africa.
a) am travelling b) have travelled c) travel d) was travelling

25- I ……… a shower when I heard the telephone ring.
a) taking b) was taken c) was taking d) took

26- I ……… while he was drying the dishes.
a) was washing up b) washed up c) washing up d) have washed up

27- While ……… along the street, I ran into an old friend.
a) walked b) walking c) was walking d) were walking

28- As Adel…………to work, he remembered that his briefcase was still at home.
a) is driving b) driving c) drove d) was driving

29- Mona ……… her bicycle when she noticed the tiny kitten.
a) rode b) was riding c) is riding d) riding

30- While the secretary ……… a letter, the boss arrived.
a) typing b) is typing c) was typing d) typed

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

1- I ......................... to be an engineer since 2019.
a) wanted b) have wanted c) want d) had wanted

2- This is the most interesting movie I .........................
a) had ever seen b) had never seen c) have ever seen d) have been seen

3- Mr Emam is my best friend. I ......................... him since we met in 2018.
a) knew b) have known c) will know d) know

4- It's more than 10 years ……………….. I travelled abroad.
a) while b) before c) when d) since

5- I haven't seen the new adventure film .........................
a just b yet c already d never

6- A long time has passed ……….. I saw him.
a) as long as b) because c) since d) until

7- We haven't seen him ……….. over a year.
a) since b) for c) from d) in

8- I'm trying to stop smoking. I haven't smoked a single cigarette................ a week.
a) for b) since c) at d) in

9- Oh, no! We are late! Nobody opens the door. They ……… out.
a) have gone b) went c) are going d ) going

10- Salma…. …………. thirty pancakes recently.
a) cooked b) cooks c) has cooked d) had cooked

11- I ………………. to Spain.
a) was never b) am never c) have never been d) have ever been

12- Oh, no way, I ………………. that man before!
a) saw b) have seen c) see d)seen

13- I can't find Samah. It seems she ………………. .
a) already go b) already went c) has already gone d)had already gone

14- Faten and Amal …………… friends for many ages.
a) been b) are c) are been d) have been

15- Taha…………….. … in Frankfurt since Sunday.
a) has been b) was c) is d)is being

16- Farid…………… … the task yet.
a) didn't finish b) hadn't finish c)doesn't finish d) hasn't finished

17- Hisham …………….. this car for five years.
a) is having b) has had c) has d)had had

18- I can bring his details now. He…………. from Spain recently.
a) return b) returning c) has returned d)returns

19- Oh my God! He …………… the race!
a) has just won b) win c) is just win d)is winning

20- We ......................... in Cairo for twenty years.
a) are living b) lived c) have lived d) live

21- Since I ......................... this job, I've met many important people from all over the world.
a) start b) have started c) was starting d) started

22- I …………….. Abeer since 1999.
a) knew b) know c) had known d)have known

23- So far Zeyad......................... learning English for seven years.

a) has been b) is c) was d) had been

24- No one has come to see us since we .......................... that house.

a) has bought b) had bought c) buy d) bought

25- They haven't been beaten.......................... 2020.

a) for b) already c) since d) just

26- Ahmed has worked in this company..........................ten years.

a) since b) for c) just d) already

27- I haven't eaten shrimps.......................... I visited Alexandria.

a) ago b) for c) when d) since

28- It's a long time .......................... I last saw Malak.

a) since b) when c) for d) ago

29- They have .......................... gone shopping.

a) since b) yet c) ever d) already

30- Have you.......................... been to London?

a) just b) since c) ever d) never

31- The train has not left the station..........................

a) just b) yet c) already d) never

32- You can take it. I have.......................... finished it.

a) for b) still c) yet d) already

33- They.......................... to their farm. They are at home now

a) have been b) have gone c) went d) were going

34- Dr Hassan ....................to a medical conference in Paris. He is on his way there.

a) was b) has been c) has gone d) had gone

35- We last saw Tamer when we ..........................him at Ramy's wedding party.

a) have met b) met c) had met d) were meeting

## Mini Test On Unit (1)

### A) Vocabulary and Structures (16marks)

1- Choose the Two (2) correct answers out of the Five (5) options given: (2marks)

1. "She reads more books in her free time" "free" is a synonym of...........

**a. spare** b. empty c. little **d. leisure** e. full

2. Modern technology has .................... It isn't good all that time. So we should make the best use of it.

a. pros and cons b. wrong and correct c. causes and results

d. speakers and listeners e. advantages and disadvantages

1 – Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d .

1- If you fill a balloon with water, it will ............ up.

a) smel b) smile c) swell d) entail

2- 2- We are to work together to ............ and support our environments.

a) sustain b) intend c) pretend d) proclaim

3- ( As – While – During – When ) the film , I fell asleep.

**4- While ( do-would do-had done- doing ) some business in London, he met his friend.**

**5- ( While-When-During-As ) my brother was twelve, he went to work in an office.**

**6- I didn't hear the mobile because I ( had- was having- have – had had ) a shower.**

**7- While he was working as a journalist, he( wrote – writes- was writing – writing ) stories.**

**8- Children like eating ( spicy – sugary – candy – sweet ) chips .**

**9- The word peaceful is the synonym of the word ( quit – quiet – quite – quietness )**

**10- ( On – While – As – When ) arriving home I realised that I had lost my keys**

**11- He found the book quite boring, so he stopped ………… it.**

a. to reading b. **reading** c. to read d. read

**12- My dad promised ………… me a smart phone next summer.**

a. bought b. buying c. **to buy** d. buy

**56. The novel was boring. The antonyms of "boring" are ............**

a. **interesting** b. tiring c. annoying d. exhausting

B- Reading (7marks) **3-Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:**

Plants have been used for treating illnesses since primitive times. Paintings in the tombs of the pharaohs show that plants were being used by the Ancient Egyptians for medical purposes. Today, some modern drugs are still based on natural herbs. Aspirin, for example, is based on the bark of the willow tree. Natural remedies are attracting increasing attention all over the world. The advantage of herbal medicine is that the whole of the plant can be used. The powerful substance in the plant cures the illness while the contents of the rest of the plant may help to prevent any harmful side effects. In this way, herbal medicines may be safer than chemical ones. Garlic is just one herb that has been used throughout the world as a cure for diseases as it is used to treat hair problems. Similarly, henna, which is known to be good for the hair, can also be used in the treatment of cancer.

If you pay a visit to a herbalist shop in Cairo, you will be struck by the different colours and smells. There are jars full of tree barks, roots, powders, oils and spices. The customer enters the shop and explains **his** symptoms to the herbalist, who will take notes, study medical reports and check his reference books before writing out a prescription.

**Choose the correct answer from a ,b, c or d:**

**1-Natural remedies are attracting attention because they…………….**

a) are used in Egypt b)can treat few diseases

b) are exported from Egypt c)have no side effects

**2- Garlic is an example of…………..**

a- modern drugs b-artificial herbs c- chemical medicines d- natural remedies

**3-………is a physical condition that shows you may have a particular disease.**

a- prescription b- remedy c-property d- symptom

**4-A herbalist writes out a prescription ……….. checking his reference books.**

a) during b- while c-before d- after

**5-The pronoun "his" in the last paragraph refers to the...........**

a-herbalist b- the writer c- prescription d- customer

**6-What is common between garlic and henna? They are........**

a-Taking care of cancer b- side effects c-chemical treatment d-taking care of hair

**7-We knew that pharaohs had much interest about plants through..........**

a-photos b- garlic c-herbs d- paintings

**4-Choose the Correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, d: (2marks)**

**1-Reading changes the way you understand the world with a broader vision.**

1. القراءه تبدل الطريقه التى تفهم بها العلم بروبه اوسع.
2. القراءه تغير الطريقه التى تفهم بها العالم بروبه اوسع.
3. القراءه تغير الطريقه التى تفهم بها العام بروبه اوسع.
4. القراءه تغير الطريقه التى تفهم بها العالم براى اوسع.

**2-The government carries out projects to solve the problem of public transport.**

1. - تنتقد الحكومة المشروعات لحل مشكلة النقل العام .
2. - تنفذ الحكومة المشروعات لحمل مشكلة النقل العام.
3. - تنفذ الحكومة المشروعات لحمل مشكلة النقل الخاص.
4. - تنفذ الحكومة المشروعات لحل مشكلة النقل العام .

## 5. Choose the Correct English translation from a, b, c, d: (2marks)

**1**

**- لقد اطلق الرئيس برنامج طموح يسمي حياه كريمه لتساعد مصر المواطنين**

**1.The president has launched an ambition program ,called " decent life" so that Egypt can help the citizens.**
**2.The president is launching an ambitious program , is called " decent life" so that Egypt can help the citizens.**
**3.The president is launching an ambitious program ,called " decent life" so that Egypt can help the citizens.**
**4.The president has launched an ambitious program ,called " decent life" so that Egypt can help the citizens.**

**2- يعتبر ارتفاع الاسعار مشكلة معقدة ويمكن حلها فى زيادة الانتاج والصادرات**

**1.The rises in prices is a complex problem and can be solved by increasing production and exports.**
**2.The rise in prices are a complex problem and can be solved by increasing production and exports.**
**3.The rise in prices is a complex problem and can be solved by increasing production and exports.**
**4.The rise in prices is a complex problem and can't be solved by increasing production and exports.**

# Units (2) Supporting The Community

## Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| support the community | دعم المجتمع | working together | العمل سوياً / معاً |
| admire | يعجب بـ | desire | رغبة |
| monitor | يراقب | movements | حركات / تحركات |
| transplant | زراعة / نقل عضو | hunters | الصيادين |
| role model | نموذج يُحتذى به | nearby | قريب |
| donations | تبرعات | track | يتبع أثر |
| celebrate (v) | يحتفل بـ .. | main (adj) | أساسي، رئيسي |
| ability | قدرة | Praise | يمدح |
| biology | علم الأحياء | blood pressure | ضغط الدم |
| charity | جمعية خيرية | donate | يتبرع بـ |
| donors | متبرعون | long-term | طويل الأمد |
| conservation | المحافظة على البيئة | autobiography | سيرة ذاتية يكتبها |
| conservationists | المحافظون على البيئة | intelligence | الذكاء |
| disappear | يختفى | local people | السكان المحليين |
| livestock / cattle | الماشية | employ | يوظف |
| Happiness Maker | صانع السعادة | iron levels | نسبة الحديد فى الدم |
| World Cup Finals | نهائيات كأس العالم | amazing work | عمل مذهل |
| Lion Guardians | حراس الأسود | lion killings | عمليات قتل الأسود |
| score goals | يحرز أهداف | sense of responsibility | شعور بالمسئولية |
| hunting parties | مجموعات الصيد | local communities | مجتمعات محلية |
| badly-injured | مصاب بشدة | organisation | منظمة |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inspire | يلهم | Organ | عضو فى الجسم |
| wild lions | أسود برية | Attack | يهاجم |
| regular | منتظم | footballer | لاعب كرة قدم |
| serious illness | مرض خطير | blood transfusion | نقل الدم |
| health benefits | فوائد صحية | biologists | علماء الأحياء |
| phrases | عبارات (جمل قصيرة) | villagers | القرويين / فلاحين |
| personality | شخصيه | happiness | السعاده |
| check | يفحص | viewers | مشاهدين |
| biography | سيره ذاتيه | expert in – on | خبير في |
| empathy | تعاطف | headquarters | مركز رئيسي |
| appearance | مظهر - ظهور | paws prints | اثار مخالب |
| conclusion | خاتمه | responsibility | مسئوليه |
| cute | لطيف | as well as | بالاضافه ل |
| play for | يلعب ل | agreement | اتفاق |
| roar | يزأر | compassion | رحيم |
| nickname | اسم الشهره | as well as | بالاضافه ل |
| earn money | يكتسب مال | cancer | سرطان |
| community | مجتمع | chance | فرصه |
| reduce | يقلل | formal | رسمي |

# Reading Text :Supporting The Community

## Mohamed Salah

**Mohamed Salah is one of Egypt's most famous footballers. He is admired for his intelligence and ability to score goals. In 2017, he scored the goal to send Egypt to their first World Cup finals since 1990.Salah has been praised for his kind and generous donations to charity in Egypt. He donated money to his hometown of Nagrig to build a school, andhe has helped a children's cancer**

hospital in Cairo. Salah's desire to help others is because he wants togive young people a chance to succeed. He 1s a rolemodel to millions of Egyptians who gave him thenickname " The Happiness Maker"

## Blood donors

## Working together

Lions are disappearing all over Africa but thereis some hope now after the amazing work of anorganization called Lion Guardians, which isbased in Kenya, but Guardians help in earbyTanzania. The aim of Lion Guardians is to helplocal people to protect their own livestock andreduce the number of lion killings in the area. Cattle are important to the villagers but theyoften go missing or are attacked by lions. Thenthe lions are killed as villagers worry aboutlosing more livestock.

Lion Guardians is changing this. Theorganization works with the community tohelp both the lions and their livestock andthis is done by employing local people. Maasaimen are chosen to become guardians as theyunderstand lions and have the skills neededto monitor their movements, find missing livestock and stop hunting parties. They aretaught to be field biologists and are given asense of responsibility.

Lions are tracked everyday and the informationis sent to the cattle farmers who can thenmake sure their cows are safe. Guardians alsotake part in reducing the number of hunterswho come to kill the lions for sport. Lion Guardians is a success story – helping thefuture of lions as well as the local communities.

## Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| focus on | يركز على | work with | يعمل مع (شخص، مؤسسة) |
| limited impact | تأثير محدود | coral reefs | الشعب المرجانية |
| Environmentally friendly(n) | صديقة للبيئة | stuck at home | محبوس في البيت |
| swell up( swelled- swollen) | يتورم | cure for | علاج لـ |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **anywhere else** | أي مكان اخر | **cure of** | يعالج من |
| **along the coast** | بطول الساحل | **take photos** | يصور |
| **natural materials** | مواد خام طبيعية | **sail along the river** | يبحر بطول النهر |
| **natural world** | عالم الطبيعة | **the sun goes down** | الشمس تغرب |
| **all around the world** | في أنحاء العالم | **the sunrise** | شروق الشمس |
| **do/cause damage** | يسبب تلف | **on the first day** | في اليوم الاول |
| **search for** | يبحث عن | **worry about** | يقلق على |
| find out about | يكتشف عن | think of/ about | يفكر في |
| Cancer hospital | مستشفي السرطان | health problems | مشاكل صحية |
| along with | بالإضافة إلي | protect … from | يحمي من |
| a role model | قدوة ـ نموذج | go missing ( get lost ) | مفقود ـ تائه |
| blood donor | متبرع بالدم | the aim of the organisation | هدف المنظمة |
| blood pressure | ضغط الدم | from all over the world | من كل أنحاء العالم |
| make friends with | يتصادق مع | sense of responsibility | إحساس بالمسئولية |
| iron deficiency | نقص الحديد | over hunting | الصيد الجائر |
| score a goal | يسجل هدف | world cup finals | نهائيات كاس العالم |
| | | take part in / share in | يشارك في |

## Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **admire** | **To respect somebody for what they are or they have done.** | يعجب ب |
| **transplant** | **To take an organ . skin from one person and put it into another** | زراعة / نقل عضو |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| role model | A person that you admire and try to copy | نموذج يُحتذى به |
| long term | Something happens for a long period of time | طويل الامد |
| iron levels | The amount of iron in blood | مستويات الحديد |
| intelligence | The ability to learn , understand and think in a logical way about things | ذكاء |
| generous | Giving or willing to give freely | كريم |
| donate | To give money , food , clothes , etc to somebody / or a charity | يتبرع |
| desire | To want or wish something | رغبة |
| blood pressure | The pressure of blood as it travels around the body | ضغط الدم |
| roar | A deep, loud noise made by an animal such as a lion. | يزأر |
| speed | How fast somebody or something moves or travels. | سرعه |
| agreement | An official document that people sign to show that they have agreed to something. | اتفاق |
| community | All the people who live in the same area. | مجتمع |
| | | |

## Synonyms & Antonyms

| Word الكلمة | Synonyms مرادفاتها | Antonyms العكس / الضد |
|---|---|---|
| Support (v) يدعم، يساند | aid يساعد ،يعاون, assist يعاون، يساعد | discourage لا يشجع, oppose يعارض |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| support (n) مساندة، دعم | aid مساعدة، معاونة, assistance مساندة، دعم backing مساعدة، عون | opposition معارضة, disapproval رفض، استنكار, abandon تنازل، تخلى |
| admire (v) يعجب بـ | appreciate .. يعجب بـ, esteem يثمن، | blame يلوم, criticize ينتقد, |
| desire (v) يتوق، يرغب | long يرغب رغبة | dislike, hate يكره |
| donate (v) يمنح، يهب، يتبرع بـ | contribute يساهم ، بـ يتبرع, present يمنح | take يأخذ, refrain يمتنع |
| generous كريم، سخي | bountiful كريم، جواد, charitable خيري, unselfish كريم | selfish أناني, stingy بخيل |
| intelligence ذكاء | intellect ذكاء, acumen ذكاء, astuteness ذكاء | stupidity غباء, ignorance الجهل |
| disappear يختفي | vanish يتلاشى، نهائياً يزول fade يبهت، يتلاشى, | appear يظهر, remain يبقى, |
| employ (v) يشغل | apply يستعمل، يشغل, use يستخدم | dismiss يطرد, fire يفصل من العمل, |
| employ (n) خدمة | employment وظيفة، خدمة, engagement عمل | unemployment بطالة |
| speed (v) يسرع | hurry يسرع, hurtle يندفع بسرعة | delay يتأخر, slow يبطئ |
| monitor يراقب، يلاحظ | watch يراقب, observe يلاحظ | neglect يهمل |
| reduce (v) يقلل | cut down يقلل, decrease يقل | develop يطور, expandيوسع ،يكبر, increase يزيد, raise يرفع, |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| happiness (n) سعادة | delight ابتهاج، سرور، بهجة, gladness | gloom كآبة, misery بؤس, sorrow حزن, |
| wild (adj) بري، متوحش | violent عنيف, rough خشن, savage متوحش , untamed متوحش، جامح | tame أليف, domesticated أليف, delicate رقيق |
| encourage (v) يشجع | urge يحث,support يساند, promote يعزز | prevent يمنع, hinderيمنع, depress يحبط , |
| famous (adj) مشهور | celebrated مشهور, famed مشهور , well-known مشهور | infamous غير مشهور, regular عادي, unknown غير معروف, normal طبيعي |
| success (n) نجاح | advance تقدم, victory نصر, achievement إنجاز, triumph إنتصار | defeat هزيمة, failure فشل, loss خسارة |
| earn (v) يكسب | wing يفوز, gain يكسب, obtain يحصل, acquire يكتسب | lose يفقد, miss يفقد, waste يضيع |

## Language Notes

| |
|---|
| **earn:** money / his living . He earned his living يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد) |
| **win:** (a medal ميدالية / a cup كأس / a race سباق / a competition مسابقة / a match / an award / a prize) |
| **beat:** (someone شخص / a team فريق) |
| **gain:** experience خبرة/information معلومات / Knowledge معرفة / weight وزن / height طول/ speed سرعة) يزداد |
| **take place** يحدث The accident took place in our street. |
| **take part** يشارك في Students can take part in the competition. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a goal هدف حياة او مرمي | An aimيهدف الي/ هدف في الحياة | A target هدف تصوب عليه - هدف |
| He scores a goal | What is your aim? | I want to reach my target. |
| He achieved his goals | He aimed at winning | He is the target of criticism |

-other + اسم جمع - other مفرد ثاني اثنين // - others (آخرون ) بدون اسم

-Some people like tea. Other people don't like it.

- Mona waved to me with her other hand.

-Some people like English. Others don't like it.

- another + (اضافى – زيادة) اسم مفرد -I like this cake, give me another one.

-Maha was the first to win the prize. - the first / the lastبعد to + inf لاحظ استخدام

Work with يعمل مع / work for يعمل لدي / work on يعمل في مشروع / work against يعمل ضد

a job ( تجمع ) وظيفة My mother has a lot of jobs to do. I will look for a nice job .

- a career حياة الفرد المهنية - I enjoyed my career as a teacher .- He wants a career in baking

profession (تحتاج مؤهلات )مهنة Teaching is a difficult profession

transplant يزرع عضو - transport ينقل بضاعة أو ناس - transfer يحول مال - transmit يبث إشارة

- One of the students is absent . اسم جمع وفعل مفرد { one of } يأتي بعد

a chance / an opportunity فرصة - chance حظ – صدفة / He answered by chance

The UN is based in مقرها في New York The film is based on قائم علي a true story

Employ يوظف / employerصاحب عمل / employeeموظف / employmentتوظيف / unemploymentبطالة

Tourism employs a lot of youth / This factory is the largest employer in our area

Pen name اسم مستعار nickname اسم شهرة – لقب / surname لقب الأسرة

nickname كنية - لقب -The Egyptians gave Salah the nickname "the happiness maker".

pen name اسم مستعار - She used a pen name in writing her articles .

His name is Ahmed Ali Mohammed ..His surname is Mohammed .

| | |
|---|---|
| Conservation صيانة / حفظ | preservationوقاية – حفظ |
| Conservation of wild life / environment | Building / food / environment |
| Life الحياةبصفة عامة life is full of surprises | A life / the life الحياة بصفة خاصة |

# Exercise on vocabulary

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

**1- Congratulations on your promotion – we must go out and ………………!**

a) commemorate b) censure c) celebrate d) deliberate

**2- Your doctor will monitor your………………to see if it is normal or not.**

a) blood pressure b) blood stock c) blood sport d) blood lust

**3- He is wonderfully kind man and an excellent ………………for the children.**

a) role model b) roller blade c) roller skate d) role play

**4- The surgeon did a ………………kidney on my friend last night.**

a) translation b) transparent c) transport d) transplant

**5- Doctors are doing tests to measure the iron ………………in her blood.**

a) ages b) levels c) curtains d) fists

**6- Some ………………residents joined the students' protest against the government.**

a) local b) locked c) located d) loaded

**7- Hassan won quite a lot of money, and decided to ………some of it with his friends.**

a) sale b) share c) care d) sharp

**8- We must ………public awareness of the health risks associated with sunbathing.**

a) increase b) produce c) introduce d) decrease

**9- A team of great ………………are now studying the fruit fly.**

a) surgeons b) chemists c) florists d) biologists

**10- The college ………………only twelve students from the many thousands who apply.**

a) produces b) votes c) selects d) grows

**11- The police ………………the gang to their hideout and arrested them.**

a) trailed b) tracked c) traced d) traded

**12- Your test questions will be………………on the work you have done in the past year.**

a) based b) bathed c) built d) answered

**13- I could hear the ………………of the lions in the distance.**

a) roan b) roam c) loan d) roar

**14-** All the local women's …………have been asked to take part in international **women's celebrations.**

a) population b) organisations c) preparation d) production

**15- All the money raised by the concert will go to ………………**

a) charge b) chart c) charm d) charity

**16- At school she was known by the …………professor because she was good at science.**

a) surname b) false name c) title d) nickname

**17- To………………means to have a very good opinion of someone because of their good qualities or achievements.**

a) admire b) acquire c) adjure d) advance

**18- A ………person gives more of something, especially money, than is usual or expected.**

a) genesis b) genetic c) gentle d) generous

**19- I've been asked to take………………in a TV debate on the new law.**

a) space b) turn c) part d) place

**20- He ………………good money by working nights and weekend shifts.**

a) scores b) beats c) earns d) wins

**21- The careers centre can help you to find ………………about new job opportunities.**

a) in b) off c) out d) with

**22- She ………………money by playing the piano in the club.**

a) beat b) earned c) won d) gained

**23- Her uncle said he would help her………………a job.**

a) found b) to find c) finding d) finds

**24- How did you ………………to get such a great job?**

a) manage b) succeed c) gain d) direct

**25- The conference will focus………………the issue of population control.**

a) after b) at c) on d) of

**26- It is silly worrying ……………things which are outside the control.**

a) at b) about c) of d) out

**27- ……………… is the closest meaning of the word monitor.**

a) Object b) Reserve c) Observe d) Obscure

**28- The antonym of the word generous is ………………**

a) genius b) miraculous c) giant d) miserable

29- The closest meaning of………………is when you copy someone because you admire them.

a) role play b) role model c) roller blade d) rolling pin

30- I've got a lot of………………for people who do that short of work.

a) adaptation b) admiration c) addiction d) addition

31- The police were looking for ………………to her sudden disappearance.

a) clubs b) keys c) clues d) clucks

32- The prisoner knocked the guard over the head and then ………………

a) esteemed b) escorted c) escaped d) equipped

33- He ordered his ……….to clean the sitting room and then to make him a cup of coffee.

a) colleague b) doctor c) scientist d) servant

## Choose the Two (2) correct answers out of the Five (5) options given:

34- He donated some money." The word 'donated' can be replaced by…………………

a. received b. gave c. kept d. give away e. give off

35- Nowadays , most shops are monitored by cameras." Monitor" means...................

a.observeb.reserve c.watch d. object e.destruct

36- Prisoners tried to escape .The closest meanings to the word " escape" are.........

a.emigrate b.staye c.counte d. evade e.run away

## The present simple tense زمن المضارع البسيط

### Formation التكوين

- I, We, You, They + v stem. Ex : I play football everyday.
- He, She, It + v.+ ( s, es, ies ). Ex : He always comes to school early.

### Usage الاستخدام

- General facts Ex : The earth moves round the sun.
- Habits Ex : I go to work by bus.
- Timetable Ex : the train leaves at 6 o'clock.

### Tense marks الكلمات الدالة على الزمن

**always** دائما, **usually** عادة , **often** غالبا= **(frequently)** , **sometimes** أحيانا ,

**occasionally** من وقت لآخر , **never** أبدا = **( rarely)**نادرا = **(hardly)**, **every** كل .

| ملاحظات هامة |
| --- |
| الظروف الآتية يتم وضعها قبل الفعل الأساسى أو بعد **( am – is – are )** |
| ⏭ **always / usually / often / sometimes/ rarely/ scarcely / seldom / hardly /** |
| ⏭ **My father is always punctual** . ⏭**He always comes on time** |
| ⏭ **We are usually interested in watching films on TV.**<br>⏭ **The baby sometimes cries loudly.** |
| **( Never / scarcely / rarely / hardly ):**لاحظ تقديم الفعل المساعد علي عندما تبدأ الجملة بالظروف الآتية الفاعل |

## Negative form النفى

( I, We, You, They ) + don't + v stem.

( He, She, It ) + doesn't + v stem.

Ex : She likes tea. ( not ) - She **doesn't like** tea.

Ex : He doesn't speak French. ( never ) - He **never speaks** French.

## Interrogative form الاستفهام

**Question word + do/ does + subject + v stem ?**

**Ex : I go to the club once a week. ( How often )**

How often **do** you go to the club**?**

**Ex : Salma gets up at 7 o'clock. ( When )**

When **does** Salma get up**?**

✍ **لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام usually / sometimes أول الجملة أو أخرها**

- **Usually I walk to school. I cycle to school sometimes.**

✍ **بعض الأفعال عادة لا تستخدم فى الأزمنة المستمرة مثل**

**believe / forget / hate / know / like / see / understand / want.**

- I know what you mean. I am knowing what you mean.

✍ **عند تحويل جملة فى زمن المضارع البسيط من مبنى للمعلوم active إلى مبنى**

**للمجهول passive نستخدم:**



## Object مفعول+ am / is / are + p.p.

♣ **Salah is admired for his intelligence and his ability to score goals .**

| ( am – is – are ( get ) + pp التصريف الثالث ) ويتكون المبني للمجهول في المضارع البسيط من |
|---|

♣ **Mohammed Salah is praised for his generosity كرم**

♣**Electricity <u>is generated</u> from the High Dam.**

♣ **Money is donated for charities .**

♣ **The Femto second <u>is discovered</u> by Zewail**

♣**Valuable prizes <u>are given</u> to good students by the teacher every year.**

♣ **My blood pressure <u>is checked</u> regularly**

♣ **<u>Blood is transplanted to the injured immediately .</u>**

♣ **Cattle are killed by lions so the villagers are very angry.**

♣ **<u>My mother gets burnt when she cooks</u>** ♣ **<u>Children get lost easily</u>**



## Past Simple Tense زمن الماضى البسيط

**<u>التصريف الثانى للفعل</u>**

**Ex:** At the age of seven, my parents **took** me to Jordon.

**<u>1- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن حدث بدأ و انتهى فى الماضى وهو محدد بوقت ما او تاريخ ما :</u>**

- She **<u>visited</u>** London in 2010. - I **<u>was</u>** in Alexandria a month ago.

**<u>2- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة بانتظام فى الماضى :</u>**

- I always **<u>ate</u>** breakfast <u>before</u> I went to school. - She **<u>cooked</u>** lunch every day last week.

**<u>3- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن حدث وقع مباشرة بعد أخر فى الماضى (التلاحق) :</u>**

- When he **<u>had</u>** an idea, he **<u>wrote</u>** a short story.

**<u>4- يعبر عن الحقائق الماضية وعن الافعال المنتهية (الموتى) وعن الحدث الثانى :</u>**

- Shakspeare **<u>wrote</u>** Hamlet. – Colombus **<u>discovered</u>** America.

**5- يعبر عن سرد الاحداث فى الماضى مع ..... first, then, next , at last, finally :**

- They **drew** some pictures of the nature, then **hanged** them on the walls.

**6- يستخدم لوصف حدث استمر لفترة فى الماضى و لكنه غير موجود الآن :**

- She **lived** in Tokyo **for** seven years. It was a beautiful city.
- They **were** in London **from** Monday **to** Thursday of **last week**.

✍ **يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:**

**yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time ذات مرة - one day - in 2007 – from + سنة + to + سنة– When I was......... - How long ago = When - for**

- I **last ate** fish when I was in Alex.

**used to + inf. اعتاد أن**

✍ **تستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف فى الماضى و الحاضر :**

- He **used to swim** every day. Now he **doesn't** ( swim ).
- He **used to be late** all the time. Now, he **isn't** ( late ).

✍ **وفى حالة النفى نستخدم:** **didn't use to + مصدر**

- I **didn't use to play** computer games, but now I do.

✍ **وفى حالة السؤال نستخدم:** **did + فاعل + use to + مصدر**

- **Did you use to walk** to school? - Where **did you use to live**?

✍ **تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتى بعدها الفعل فى المضارع البسيط:**

- He **used to smoke**. = He **no longer smokes**.

✍ **تستخدم any more / any longer بدلا من used to مع نفى الفعل فى المضارع البسيط و تأتى فى نهاية الجملة:**

- He **used to smoke**. = He **doesn't smoke any more**.

| **used to = It was my habit to ......... / I was in / got the habit of ........** |
|---|

## Choose the correct answer:

1- Ali often ………………the summer in Alex.

a) spends b) is spent c) spend d) spending

2- Tarek sometimes ………………games with his friends.

a) played b) play c) plays d) playing

3- The moon ………………around the sun.

a) moved b) moves c) move d) will move

4- I ………………my dinner every night at ten o'clock.

a) ate b) eating c) have eaten d) eat

5- Lazy boys usually ………………their examination.

a) fails b) fail c) failed d) failing

6- He ………………walk to work every day.

a) doesn't b) didn't c) isn't d) hasn't

7- He ………………gets up early.

a) never b) didn't c) doesn't d) won't

8- ………………do you go to the school library? - Twice a week.

a) How many b) When c) How long d) How often

9- What time ………………your father arrive at work every morning?

a) did b) does c) do d) will

10- ………………you visit your aunt every Friday?

a) Are b) Have c) Do d) Did

11- I ………………hungry, so I ate some bread and cheese.

a) was b) am c) have been d) will be

12- My pen friend ………………me any letters last week.

a) hasn't sent b) wasn't sent c) doesn't send d) didn't send

13- We ………………at the party last night.

a) didn't b) weren't c) aren't d) wouldn't

14- He ………………at this school from 2018 to 2021.

a) works b) has worked c) is working d) worked

15- Amir ………………off his horse last Monday.

a) falls b) fall c) fell d) was falling

16- We ………………at the cinema a week ago.

a) meet b) met c) had met d) would meet

17- He ………………her a present when she left.

a) gave b) will give c) gives d) has given

18- When I was on holiday, I ………………football every day.

a) play b) played c) was playing d) would play

19- When we were in Aswan, we ………………the High Dam.

a) visit b) visiting c) were visited d) visited

20- ………………he see them yesterday?

a) Was b) Do c) Did d) Does

21- I ………………hear the door bell as I was sitting in the garden.

a) don't b) didn't c) doesn't d) haven't

22- How many pens ………………he buy last night?

a) did b) does c) had d) were

23- This school ………………three years ago.

a) builds b) built c) was built d) was building

24- In the past, women used to ………………clothes at the edge of the river.

a) had washed b) washed c) washing d) wash

25- Mr Hany ……………… comes to work late.

a) never b) doesn't c) didn't d) won't

26- Mona ……………… to sleep early when she was young.

a) is used to b) uses c) used d) had used

27- Twenty million people……………. the film yesterday.

a) saw b) are seeing c) have seen d) see

**28- When I was young, I rarely ……………. in the street.**

a) play b) playing c) played d) plays

**29- Dr Leelah Hazzah………………as an important conservationist by many people.**

a) is seen b) saw c) sees d) has seen

**30- It ………………that there are only 20.000 lions in Africa.**

a) estimate b) is estimated c) estimated d) is estimating

**31- The Lion Guardians organisation ………………in Kenya.**

a) located b) locates c) is located d) has located

**32- The lions ……………….everyday by the Maasai men.**

a) followed b) follow c) are followed d) have followed

**33- The information ……………..to the cattle farmers who can then protect their animals.**

a) sends b) sent c) is sent d) has sent

**34- They ……………… never late for school.**

a) have b) do c) will d) are

**35- My brother-----------------the newspaper every morning.**

a- reads b- read c – has read d-is reading

**36- The camera ------------------to take photographs.**

a- is using b- is used c - uses d-used

**37- The earth -------------------round the sun.**

a- moved b- is moving c – is moved d- moves

**38- Mr. Salim ------------------comes late.**

a- don't b- doesn't c - never d- didn't

**39- What time ------------------you usually go to work?**

a- do b- does c - will d- are

**40- I'll phone you as soon as I -----------------------my work.**

a- will finish b- has finished c - finished d- finish

**41- English ---------------------all over the world.**

a- speaks b- spoken c – is spoken d- will speak

**42- I ------------------------my aunt a week ago.**

a- visited b- visit c - visiting d- would visit

**43- We ----------------an interesting film last night.**

a- watch b-watched c -have watched d- would watch

**44- When I was on holiday, I ------------------tennis every day.**

a- play b- would play c - played d- have played

**45- They ----------attend the conference last month.**

a- won't b- didn't c – wasn't d- don't

**46- They came to my birthday party and --------------- me nice presents.**

a- gives b- were giving c – have given d- gave

**47- He --------------------very quickly so we didn't understand.**

a- has spoken b- speaks c – spoke d- would speak

**48- When ---------------you go to bed last night?**

a- did b-will c – do d- was

**49- He came to my house and -----------------some tea with me.**

a- have b- has c - had d- had had

**50- During the holiday, tamer ----------------football every day.**

a- played b- plays c – were playing d- has played

**51- This house -------------------- two years ago.**

a-built b- builds c – has built d- was built

**52- When I was young, I ---------- eat a lot of chocolates.**

a- use to b- used to c- am used to d- using to

**53- A criminal ---------------------- the guard of the bank last night.**

a- killed b- has killed c- is killing d-kills

**54- If only I --------------------------in china today.**

a- am b- was c- were d- be

**55- It is time we ------------------- home.**

a- go b- have gone c- went d- going

**56- My sister used to get up late but now she ……………………………**

a) is b) isn't c) does d) doesn't

**57- When I went on holiday , I always …………… a lot of photographs .**

a) take b) taking c) took d) takes

**58- When my brother was young , he ……………. football every day .**

a) was played b) played c) playing d) plays

**59- She ……………. sleeping early .It's her habit .**

a) is used to b) used to c) uses to d) is using to

**60- My car always --------------- down on the motorway .**

a) is broken b) has broken c) breaks d) was broken

**61- Salah -------------- a nickname by the Egyptians .**

a) gives b) has given c) is giving d) is given

**62- I'd rather you ------------------- me with my homework now.**

a) help b) helped c) had helped d) will help

**63- My brother didn't use to be a heavy smoker but now he ------------**

a) is b) do c) does d) has

**64- Neil Armstrong …………………. on the moon in 1969.**

a) walk b) walks c) walked d) had walked

**65- Electricity ---------------- from the High am.**

a) generated b) has generated c) is generated d) will be generated

**66- The Egyptian Museum ---------- by millions of tourists every year .**

a) visit b) is visited c) has visited d) was visited

**67-We ……………… together when we were young .**

a) play b) are playing c) playing d) used to play

# Test On Unit (2)

## Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

**1- We should set lawsto prevent hunting parties from killing lions. " Parties " here means....**

a. men b. groups c. teams d. festivals e. feasts

**2- My father supports us .The antonyms of support are............**

a.aid b.oppose c.advocate d. assist e.neglect

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

**1- I ……………………an amazing goal in the finals yesterday.**

a) scored b) won c) played d)took

**2- He used to smoke but now he doesn't smoke any …………………..**

a) longer b) most c) long d) longest

**3- The community...................... to look after the lions**

a. encourages b. encourage c. is encouraged d. encouraged

**4- People all ...................... -the world like footballers.**

a) over b ) upon c ) after d) directions

**5- You should study hard to ...................... your goal.**

a) win b) score c) achieve d) beat

**6- Energy ……….. reduces your fuel bills and helps the environment.**

a) reservation b) preference c )conservation d) conversation

**7- In the past, ships had to be careful not to be attacked by…………...**

a) doctors b) magistrates c) pirates d) sails

**8- Because of his good manners, he ………………. Everyone's love and respect.**

a) earned b) won c) gained d) beat

**9- The new teaching methods ……….. children to think for themselves.**

a. prevent b. encourage c. discourage d. stop

**10- The majority of the people ……….. the government's reforms.**

a. score b. donate c. support d. suppose

**11- ………......is the business of organising holidays to natural areas that are far away.**

a) Ecosystem b) Tourism c) Wildlife d) Ecotourism

**12- The footballer's ankle has already started to……......up as he was hit by another player.**

a) swallow b) swell c) extend d) refresh

**13- Lizards are classified as an.........species because there are so few of them.**

a) impact b) specific c) isolated d) endangered

**14- The surgeon accepted full ................. for the error that led to the man's death.**

a) responsible b) irresponsible c) responsibility d) responsibly

**Read the following passage , then answer the questions :**

The Pharos at Alexandria was probably the first lighthouse in history .The Greek word (Pharos)

means an ancient lighthouse or beacon to guide sailors and ships. It was built in the third century BC and took its name of Pharos from the island on which it stood . **It** stood there for over 1500 years and in working order for nearly a thousand years. With a height of over 100 metres (330 ft) , it was so impressive that it made it onto the established list of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World . The island of Pharos was at the western edge of the mouth of the River Nile in Egypt , where Alexander the Great founded his city of Alexandria in 331 BC. Alexandria was planned from the beginning to be not only the proud capital of Egypt , but also an important port . It became both of these things .With its wide , straight streets , its **royal** palaces , its famous library , its museum of arts and sciences where scientists could live and study **free of charge** , it was perhaps the finest city of the Mediterranean Region .

Alexandria had a serious disadvantage as a centre of trade : sailors in the Mediterranean had difficulty in finding and entering the port .This was because the land at the mouth of the Nile was very flat , and so a sailor did not know where he was until he was near the coast . Fires were used in the ancient world to guide ships to land . And so the idea for a giant tower with a fire on top–in other words a lighthouse – was born.The result was the famous building:the Pharos at Alexandria.

## Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

**1- The underlined word" it "refers to ……… .**

( a ) Alexandria ( b ) the island ( c ) the Nile ( d ) the lighthouse

**2. Alexandria was once the ………. of Egypt .**

( a ) the lighthouse . ( b ) port . ( c ) western edge . ( d ) capital .

**3.The underlined words "free of charge" mean that scientists…….. .**

( a ) were free . ( b ) paid no money . ( c ) were in charge . ( d ) were not responsible .

**4. "……………" is a synonym of "beacon" .**

( a ) Lighthouse ( b ) Workhouse ( c ) Playhouse ( d ) Farmhouse

**5. The lighthouse was used as a guige for the ships for…………..years.**

( a ) 1500 ( b ) 330 ( c ) 1000 ( d ) 331

**6.The lighthouse was within the established list of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World** Because of………………………

( a ) length ( b ) height ( c ) impressive ( d )guiding

**7. ………………..came to Alexandria from all over the world to do researches.**

( a ) Soldiers ( b ) sailors ( c ) scientists ( d )artists

**8. The word" royal" related to a………….**

( a ) guide ( b ) president ( c ) king ( d )pharaoh

## Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:

**1- The high cost of living has become a global phenomena.**

- ان ارتفاع تكاليف المعيشة يمكن ان يكون ظاهرة اجتماعية.
- ان التكاليف المرتفعة للمعيشة لها تأثيرها العظيم علي استقرار الظواهر العالمية.
- لقد اصبح ارتفاع تكاليف المعيشة ظاهرة عالمية.
- ان ارتفاع تكاليف المعيشة لها اثرها العظيم علي استقرار مجتمعنا.

**2- Without reclaiming the desert, building more factories, we will face the serious problem of over-population.**

- بدون استصلاح الصحراء ، وبناء المزيد من المصانع ، سنواجه المشكلة الخطيرة المتمثلة في الزيادة في عدد السكان.
- بدون استعادة الصحراء ، وبناء المزيد من المصانع ، سنواجه المشكلة الخطيرة المتمثلة في التقلص في عدد السكان.
- بدون استصلاح الصحراء ، وبناء المصانع ، فسنواجه المشكلة الاكثر خطورة المتمثلة في زيادة عدد السكان.
- باستصلاح الصحراء ، وبناء المزيد من المصانع ، سنواجه جميع المشاكل الخطيرة المتمثلة في الإفراط في عدد السكان.

**3- Investment should be increased and most importantly, our consumption should be rationalized.**

- ينبغي ان نزيد من استثماراتنا والاهم أن نرشد من استهلاكنا.
- يجب ان نزيد من مدخراتنا والاشياء الهامة ونرشد من استهلاكنا.
- انه من المرغوب فيه ان نزيد من استثماراتنا ونرشد من استهلاكنا والاشياء الهامة.
- انه من المطلوب ان نرشد من استخدام الاشياء الهامة والمستهلكة ونزيد من استثماراتنا.

## - Choose the correct English translation from a, b, c, or d:

**لقد حصلت المرأه المصرية علي كل حقوقها وهي الان تعمل في كل ميادين الحياة.**

- Woman has got all her rights and now she works in all fields of life.
- Women have achieved all her wrights and now she worked in all fields of life.
- Woman has had all her rights and now she works on all life of fields.
- Women have got all her wrights and now she works in all aspect of life.

علينا ان نعلم اطفالنا كيفية احترام القانون والوطنية منذ نعومة اظافرهم.

- It is advisable to learn our children how to inspect the law and be patriotism since their childhood.
- We should educate our children how to respect the law and patriotism since their childhood.
- It is better to tell our children how to suspect the law and be patriotic since their childhood.
- We must dedicate our children how to prospect the law and be patriotism from their childhood.

ان شخصية المرء تعرف من خلال سلوكه واراءه واتجهاته في الحياة وعلاقاته بالاخرين.

- Man’s character is known through their behaviour, opinions, attitudes in life and their relations with others.
- The man’s personality is known through their behaviour, opinions, attitudes in life and their relations with others.
- Man’s personal is known by their behaviour, opinions, attitudes in life and their relations with others.
- Man’s characterize is known from their behaviour, opinions, attitudes in life and their relations to others.

***4- Write an essay of about 150 words on one of the following:***

**Paralympic Games**

# Unit 3

## Improving lives

# Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| improving lives | تحسين المعيشة | main characters | شخصيات أساسية |
| go wrong | يتعطل / يصبح خطأ | partner | شريك |
| voluntary work | عمل تطوعي | Merchant | تاجر |
| brainstorm | عصف ذهني | Plump | ممتلئ الجسم |
| empathy | تعاطف | Hate | يكره |
| phrase | عبارة | cotton | قطن |
| disabled children | أطفال معاقين | miserable | بائس |
| theatre ticket | تذكرة مسرح | twins | توأم |
| bad people | أشخاص أشرار | conversation | محادثة |
| big mice | فئران كبيرة الحجم | high school | مدرسة ثانوية |
| dirty water | مياه غير نظيفة | brief | مختصر |
| empty bottles | زجاجات فارغة | have debts | عليه ديون |
| several people | أناس عديدة | earn money | يكسب مال بالعمل |
| modern buildings | مبانى حديثة | receive money | يتلقى مالاً |
| tired-looking | يبدو عليه التعب | pay money | يدفع مالاً |
| lady | سيدة | borrow money | يستلف مالاً |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| One morning, … | ذات صباح | have money | لديه أموال |
| baby | طفل رضيع | debts | ديون |
| stop eating | توقف عن الأكل | earn | يكتسب |
| pass an exam | يجتاز أمتحان | merchant | تاجر |
| buy me a ticket | يشترى لى تذكرة | owe | مدين ل |
| take me home | يأخذنى للبيت | volunteer | متطوع |
| miss the train | يفوته القطار | city | مدينه |
| break the law | يخالف القانون | brief | اختصار |
| prison | السجن | beliefs | معتقدات |
| respect | يحترم - احترام | crescent | الهلال |
| surprise | مفاجأه | master | يجيد - سيد |
| interests | اهتمامات | culture | صقافه رثيسي |
| destination | جهه وصول - سفر | deserve | يستحق |
| brilliant | لامع - ذكي | crew | طاقم سفينه |
| plumber | سباك | pirate | قرصان |
| barrel | برميل | several | عديده شخصيه |
| do something | يقوم بشئ ما | the police | البوليس |
| break the phone | يكسر الهاتف | pound | جنيه |
| arrange a place | يرتب مكان | trick | يخدع |
| sell goods | يبيع بضائع | admit + v+ ing | يعترف ب |
| hurt people | يؤذى الناس | pass the exam | ينجح في الامتحان |
| solve problems | يحل المشاكل | review | مقاله نقديه |
| hard work | عمل شاق | entertain | يستضيف |
| plan a story | يخطط لقصة | parrot | بغبغان |
| penny | فلس (عملة) | suggestions | اقتراحات |
| make clothes | يصنع ملابس | expert in / on / at | خبير فى |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| have a child | لديه / يرزق بـ طفل | extract | اقتباس |
| have no parents | ليس لديه أبوين | structure | تركيب |
| deserve (v) | يستحق | merchant (n) | تاجر |
| entertain (v) | يُسلي، يمتع | instead | بدلاً من |

# Listening : Charles Dickens

**Today millions of people know Charles Dickens for the brilliant books that he wrote.**

**He was a great storyteller. But Dickens didn't only want to entertain people with his books, he also wanted to change their opinions about the world they lived in. He hoped his readers would then do something to make the world a better place.**

**Dickens was most interested in helping poor children because of his own difficult childhood. When he was 12 years old, Charles' father was sent to prison. Like Davide Copperfield, he had to leave school and work to support his family instead. The Poor Law of 1834 removed support for most poor people so their lives were hard. When he wrote David Copperfield between 1849 and 1850, Dickens wanted to show us that not all poor people were bad. Like his father, Mr. Micawber went to prison because he had no money but after he left prison, he wanted to help David because he was a good man. In Dickens' books, people who worked hard were also often rewarded. For example, at the end of the book, David Copperfield becomes a successful writer.**

**Dickens also wanted to say that rich people needed to do something to help the poor. In David Copperfield, a man called Mr Wickfield helps David by giving him a room. Dickens thought that people like Mr Wickfield were honest and good and deserved to be rewarded. Other people in the book, on the other hand, were bad and he had unhappy end**

**Let's talk about how to write a great short story. It's important to plan your story. It should have four parts. At the start, we find out when and where the story is happening and we meet the main character. Don't spend too much time describing places and people- your characters need to do something from the start. In the second part of the story, the main character has a problem or something goes wrong. It's a good idea to have two or more problems. After**

**that, the problem or problems are solved and everything is OK again. In this third part of the story, there should be a surprise for the reader. Finally, we find out what the characters do next, so, what happens to them when things are OK again.**

## Reading : David Copperfield

'This is Mr Quinion, David,' Mr Murdstone said. 'You're going to work for him at Murdstone and Grinby, the bottle merchants, in London. You'll earn enough money to pay for your food, and I've arranged a place for you to live.' I was ten years old and I was going to go to work. And it was hard work. I went to a dirty old house near the river where rats lived under the floors. There my job was to wash empty bottles with three other boys, and I hated it. One morning, a plump man came to see me with Mr Quinion. 'Ah, Master Copperfield!' the man said 'This is Mr Micawber,' Mr Quinion told me. 'You will be living at his house.' And that evening, Mr Micawber took me home. His wife – a thin, tired-looking lady – was sitting with a baby. The baby was one of twins, and they had a boy of four and a girl of three. I soon discovered that the Micawbers were poor and that Mr Micawber owed money to several people. One morning the police came and took Mr Micawber away to prison because of his debts. I went to see him there the next Sunday. 'If a man earns twenty pounds a year and spends nineteen pounds, he'll be happy,' he said. 'But if he spends twenty pounds and a penny, he'll be miserable.'

### Summary of David Copperfield

1- David Copperfield grew up with his mother and his stepfather, Mr Murdstone.
2 - Then David's mother died and Mr Murdstone took him to live with Mr and Mrs Micawber. David had to leave school and work in a factory. Then Mr Micawber went to prison and David had nowhere to live.
3- Without a home to live in, David visited Aunt Betsey and she took him to live with her friend, Mr Wickfield. A man called Uriah Heep also lived with Mr Wickfield and his daughter, Agnes, but David didn't trust him.
4- Some time later, Uriah Heep played a trick on Aunt Betsey and took her money and David worked hard to help her.
5 - When David found Uriah Heep, he admitted that he took Aunt Betsey's money and David made him give it back to her. Then David went travelling around Europe.
6- When David returned to England, he married Agnes and he became a successful writer.

# Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| a trick on | يلعب خدعة على | in a nice way | بطريقة جميلة |
| give a hand to | يمد يد العون لـ | At the end of ….. | فى نهاية …… |
| go to prison | يذهب للسجن | In the end, …….. | فى النهاية، ….. |
| on his own = alone | وحده / بمفرده | send away | يطرد / يبُعد |
| find …. a good job | يجد لفلان وظيفة | My job is to …… | وظيفتى هى أن ….. |
| take … (away) to prison | يأخذ … للسجن | a place for … to live | مكان ليعيش فيه … |
| owe …. some money | يدين لـ … بالمال | under the floors | تحت البلاط / الارضيات |
| owe money to … | يدين بالمال لفلان | help …. with | يساعد فلان فى … |
| pay money back | يرد ما عليه من مال | live with (someone) | يعيش مع شخص ما |
| pay for (something) | يدفع ثمن شئ | spend time +v-ing | يقضى وقت فى … |
| live at his house | يعيش فى بيته | spend money on ….. | ينفق مال على |
| hear from | يسمع من فلان | Send… to work in | يرسل … ليعمل فى |
| hear of / about | يسمع عن فلان | have a problem with | لديه مشكلة فى.. |
| Why don't you + inf…? | لما لا …. ؟ | work for (someone) | يعمل لصالح … |
| How about + v-ing …? | ما رأيك أن …؟ | a boy of four | ولد ابن اربع سنين |

# Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| improve | to get better or to make something better. يتحسن او يجعل الاشياء فى حالة افضل | يَتَحَسَّن /يُحَسِّن |
| life | the time between a person's birth and his or her death | حياه (جَمْع حَيَوات) |
| debt | money that you owe to someone المال الذي تدين به لشخص | دين |
| law | the system of rules that people in a country or a place must obey نظام القواعد التي يجب على الناس في دولة أو مكان أن | قانون |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| prison | a building where criminals are kept for punishment مبني حيث يحتجز المجرمين للعقاب | سجن |
| novel | a long written story, usually about characters and events that are not real قصة طويلة مكتوبة عادة عن شخصيات | رواية |
| expert | someone with special skills or knowledge of a subject شخص يمتلك مهارات أو معرفة خاصة بموضوع ما | خبير |
| plan (v) | to think about something you want to do, and how you will do it. تفكر في شيء تريد أن تفعله، وكيف ستفعله | يخطط |
| disabled | unable to use a part of the body in the way that most people do. | معاق |
| tell | to express something in words يعبر عن شئ ما بكلمات | يخبر |
| Community | the people living in a particular area الناس التي تعيش في منطقة معينة | مجتمع |
| harbour | An area of water next to land where ships can stay safely. | ميناء |
| journalist | someone who writes for newspapers | صحفي |
| novel | a story about people that are real | قصه |
| moral | A lesson to be learned from a story | درس اخلاقي |
| choice | A decision to choose one thing or person rather than another | اختيار |
| reward | To be given something good for something you have done | يكافيء |
| crutch | A special stick which you put under your arm to help you walk. عصا خاصة تضعها تحت ذاعك لتساعدك علي المشي | عكاز |
| Voluntary work | a job that people do for no money عمل يؤديه الناس مجاناً | عمل تطوعي |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Youth association | a group of young people who do things together<br>مجموعة من الشباب تفعل الأشياء معاً | منظمه الشباب |
| mutiny | when a group of people refuse to obey the person in charge of them and take control for themselves.<br>عندما ترفض مجموعة من الناس طاعة الشخص المسئول عنهم و | تمرد - عصيان |

# Synonyms & Antonyms



| Word الكلمة | Synonyms مرادفاتها | Antonyms العكس / الضد |
|---|---|---|
| plump ممتلئ الجسم (على نحو جميل) | fat سمين, chubby سمين نوعاً ما, | thin نحيف, slim نحيف |
| disabled معاق | handicapped مُعَوَّق , unfit غير لائق | able-bodied صحيح جسمانياً<br>sound سليم, healthy صحي |
| miserable حزين، تعيس | unhappy حزين , sad حزين , wretched بائس | glad مسرور, happy سعيد |
| dirty قذر | unclean غير نظيف , grubby وسخ | clean نظيف |
| pass ينجح | succeed نجح , manage يتمكن من, achieve يحقق، ينجز | fail يفشل، يرسب |
| empty فارغ | hollow فارغ , vacant خالي, unoccupied فاضي | full ممتلئ |
| earn (v) يكسب، يجني | acquire يكسب, gain يكسب, attain يحصل على | lose يخسر, forfeit يخسر |
| | | |

# Language Notes

| |
|---|
| **earn**: money / his living . He earned his living يكسب المال / عيشه (من العمل الجاد) |

Language Notes

**spend + time + verb + ing**

يأتي بعد spend وقت ثم الفعل مضافا إليه ing.

| |
|---|
| She spent a lot of time doing the housework. |

**make + object مفعول + adjective صفة**

يأتي بعد make المفعول ثم الصفة

| |
|---|
| How can we make our life better? |

**make + object مفعول + to مصدر بدون**

يأتي بعد make المفعول ثم مصدر بدون to

| |
|---|
| Mother made Hoda do the housework. |

**help + object مفعول + to مصدر بدون/أو to+ المصدر**

يأتي بعد help المفعول ثم to والمصدر أو المصدر بدون to.

| |
|---|
| They helped him start (or to start) a new business. |
| Hend helped her mother do or to do the housework. |

**help + مفعول + with + شئ**

يأتي بعد help المفعول ثم with والشئ.

| |
|---|
| Mariam helped her mother with the washing up. |

**commit a crime يرتكب جريمة**

| |
|---|
| I spent yesterday evening reading a novel. |

**start / begin + verb + ing / to + infinitive**

يأتي بعد start/ begin الفعل مضافاً إليه ing أو to والمصدر.

**He started writing / to write stories when he was fifteen.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ♣ يأتي بعد هذه الأفعال( see / hear/ watch ) الفعل في المصدر لو حضرت من البداية | | |
| يأتي بعد هذه الأفعال( see / hear/ watch ) الفعل مضافاً له ing ولو اتيت بعد البداية | | |
| ♣ I saw my friends play football | ♣ I heard her singing when I passed her house | |
| ♣ in debt = indebted مديون | ♣ He was in debt as he borrowed a lot of money | |
| ♣arrive in يصل لمكان كبير | ♣ arrive at يصل لمكان صغير | ♣At last they arrived فعل لازم |
| ♣reach ( أفقي – رأسي – معنوي ) يصل | ♣ I reached ( Cairo – the top – my goal ) | |
| ♣quiet هادئ | ♣quite + ( إلى حد ما ) | ♣quit (يزوغ) يهجر – يغادر |
| ♣The class is quiet | ♣The tree is quite tall . | ♣ He has decided to quit smoking. |
| ♣ He is good at English . | ♣This place is good for your health. | ♣He is good to the |

poor.

♣He decided to leave the house. ✍She decided on her goals.

♣make a mistake يرتكب خطأ ♣He made a great mistake so he apologized.

| | |
|---|---|
| ♣ Let + مفعول + مصدر | ♣ Allow+ مفعول + to + / مصدر |
| ♣ She let Oliver stay with her at her home . | ♣ He allowed me to go out |

Take + مفعول + to + المصدر ♣ It takes me an hour to finish my homework.

Help ( مفعول ) مصدر / to ( مصدر ) ♣ Can you help me clean ( to clean ) the flat .

spend ( مفعول ) (ing ) ♣ We spent last night watching TV .

( taste / smell / feel / see / hear / sound / look ) يأتي بعد افعال الحواس وأفعال بمعني يبدو صفات

The flower smells good / Glass feels smooth / You look cheerful today

| | |
|---|---|
| **Rob** يسطو علي شخص أو مكان | ♣ **Steal** يسرق (يأتي بعدها الشيء المسروق |
| The thieves robbed the bank. | ♣ Some thieves stole three cows yesterday . |

♣ ( As) ( تعبر عن شيء حقيقي ) مثل / ك ♣ ( like ) ( تعبر عن تشبيه) مثل/ ك

| | |
|---|---|
| ♣ I work as a teacher.= I am a teacher. | ♣ He works like a machine.= He works hard. |

♣ Share يشارك ♣I share a room with my brother

♣ Divide يقسم/ ينقسم ♣The class is divided into two groups.

⏭ In the end( في النهاية ( لا يأتي بعدها اسم ⏭At the end of+ اسم

⏭burglary السطو ⏭ theft السرقة ⏭ shoplifting سرقة محلات ⏭robbery سرقة بالعنف

♣ rob + شخص / مكان⏭ The thieves robbed me of my money./ They robbed the bank

♣ steal + شيء ⏭ The thieves stole my money / The thief stole her bag

# Language Functions

## Making suggestions عمل اقتراحات

How / What about + (verb + ing) ….?
I think it would be a good idea to …. + مصدر الفعل
Why don't you try …… + مصدر الفعل?

**Agreeing with suggestions الموافقة على الاقتراحات**

That's a good idea. I'll go along with that. I agree. That's what I think.

**Disagreeing with suggestions عدم الموافقة على الاقتراحات**

I'm not sure about that. I don't agree.
No. I'd prefer to (have…..) I wouldn't choose.........

# Exercise on vocabulary

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Physical exercise can ………………. a big difference to your health.

a) do b) make c) take d) get

2- We should be strict with those who …………………… the law.

a-truck b-tick c-trick d-stick

3- **The farmer got a cat after he had a problem with .................**

a) bats b) cows c) ants d) rats

4- **I don't agree............you on that point.**

a) to b) with c) on d) for

5- **Unfortauntely, I .............the train to Luxor.**

a- caught B- stopped c- lost d- missed

6- **Hend has a ............ brother and sister called Ahmed and Sayed.**

a. twins b. twin c. pair d. pare

7- **Building the new house left him a million dollars in ............**

a. opinion b. opportunity c. debt d. difference

8- **Adham tried to stop Ahmed from drinking the last…………..of water.**
a) bottle b) spoon c) carrier d) container

9- **He didn't pay his ……………… so he was imprisoned.**
a) debate b) date c) data d) debt

10- **The only way to ……………………my French was by living in France for a while.**
a) improve b) provide c) prove d) pave

11- **Don't break the …………………or you will be punished.**
a) role b) base c) rule d) law

12- **He ……………… because of a sudden a heart attack.**
a) survived b) lied c) died d) lived

13- **Her mother was a cheerful, ………………woman with an infectious laugh.**
a) flat b) slim c) plump d) dirty

14- **Maher has been doing…………..work for charities since retiring. He works for free.**
a) documentary b) paid c) compulsory d) voluntary

15- **He usually ……………… funny stories to his kids.**
a) says b) speaks c) talks d) tells

16- **He found a/ an ……………… as a secretary in an office.**
a) job b) work c) action d) deed

17- **He works as an office …………… . He kept the records in an office.**
a) clerk b) character c) boss d) lawyer

18- **The person who buys and sells goods in large quantities is called a/an ………………**
a) editor b) consultant c) merchant d) assistant

19- **Animals like large mice with long tails are called………………**
a) goats b) zebras c) elephants d) rats

20- **I helped the old man ……………… the busy road.**
a) to cross b) crosses c) crossing d) crossed

21- **He fell ill and ……………… worse so they took him to the hospital.**
a) went b) had c) did d) got

22- **Could you give me a reason ........................ he accepted this job?**

a) for b) on c) as d) why

**23- What is the…………………… for his sudden departure?**

a) answer b) cause c) reason d) solution

**24- The young boy asked me ……………….……help.**

a) on b) about c) at d) for

**25- Don't worry about her-she can look……………………herself well.**

a) after b) about c) with d) on

**26- He is deeply in debt now. This means he…………………**

a) has a lot of money b) is out of money
c) has enough money d) can lend people money

**27- He was sent to prison. The synonym of "prison" is …………………**

a) bakery b) factory c) jail d) castle

**28- He is furious. This means he is very …………………**

a) sad b) exhausted c) angry d) tired

**29- The youth……………provides a safe place for young people to meet and discuss their affairs.**

a) society b) population c) association d) nation

**30- Oh dear, you look miserable. What's wrong? The synonym of the word "miserable" is………..**

a) cheery b) generous c) depressed d) bright

**31- Conditions on the ship were often very bad, and crews were on the point of …………**

a) revealing b) appearance c) immunity d) mutiny

**32- He was imprisoned although he didn't ..........the crime.**

a) do b) make c) have d) take

**Most charities rely on ............... contributions from the public**

a) volunteer b) voluntary c) volume d) vacuum

33- **I don't know who is phoning. Can you ...............?**

a) find b) guess c) reach d) remember

34- **Our Society should look .........................homeless children .**

a) at b) over c) after d) out

35- **Fire officers are still trying to............ the cause of the fire.**

a) invent b) find c) discover d) explore

36- **-If you drive too fast, you will break the................ The police might fine you.**

a- law b- promise c- record d- low

37- **Their new advertising campaign has been very ............. They have sold a lot of goods.**

a) success b) failed c) successful d) failure

38- **Adham is very good ................. languages**

a) by b) at c) on d) in

39- **.................students got all their answers right in the test.**

a) Sever b) Severely c) Several d) Severe

**40- He led a military………………….. against the senior generals.**

a) mutiny b) unity c) support d) immunity

**41- My uncle advised me to do as he does, and grow my ……………..vegetables.**

a) ownership b) own c) owe d) owner

**42- He was born …………………. . He can't see.**

a) dumb b) lame c) deaf d) blind

**43- We spent the night at the village ………….**

a) inn b) inner c) barrel d) innership

**44- Poor Ahmed is ………………… . He missed his bus, broke his phone and found out that he didn't pass his exams!**

a) miserable b) happy c) wealthy d) delighted

**45- I never borrow money so I never have…………………**

a) debates b) debts c) fortune d) efforts

**46- Judy buys cotton from a ………………… and uses it to make clothes.**

a) chemist b) butcher c) florist d) merchant

## Choose the Two (2) correct answers out of the Five (5) options given:

**47- Players................a lot of money as long as a lot of people support them.**

a. do b. make c. gain d. earn e. pay

**48- We donated some money." The word 'donated' can be replaced by…………………**

a. received b. gave c. kept d. give away e. give off

**49- Voluntary is to………..as miserable is to happy**

a. unpaid b. free c. expensive d. selfish e .compulsory

**50- Hany looked miserable." 'Miserable' here is antonymous with …………………**

a .depressed b. happy c. contented d. poor e.helpless

**51- My neighbour is a friendly ........................We like him.**

a. robber b. plump c. character d. person e. honest

## Past Simple Tense زمن الماضى البسيط

### التصريف الثانى للفعل

**Ex:** At the age of seven, my parents **took** me to Jordon.

**١- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن حدث بدأ و انتهى فى الماضى وهو محدد بوقت ما او تاريخ ما :**

- She **visited** London in 2010. - I **was** in Alexandria a month ago.

**٢- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن عادات و أفعال متكررة بانتظام فى الماضى :**

- I always **ate** breakfast before I went to school. - She **cooked** lunch every day last week.

**٣- يعبر الماضى البسيط عن حدث وقع مباشرة بعد أخر فى الماضى (التلاحق) :**

- When he **had** an idea, he **wrote** a short story.

**٤- يعبر عن الحقائق الماضية وعن الافعال المنتهية (الموتى) وعن الحدث الثانى :**

- Shakspeare **wrote** Hamlet. – Colombus **discovered** America.

**٥- يعبر عن سرد الاحداث فى الماضى مع first, then, next , at last, finally, ..... :**

- They **drew** some pictures of the nature, then **hanged** them on the walls.

**٦- يستخدم لوصف حدث استمر لفترة فى الماضى و لكنه غير موجود الآن :**

- She **lived** in Tokyo **for** seven years. It was a beautiful city.
- They **were** in London **from** Monday **to** Thursday of **last week**.

✍ **يستخدم الماضى البسيط مع الكلمات الآتية:**

**yesterday - ago - last.... - in the past - once / once upon a time ذات مرة - one day - in 2007 – from + سنة + to + سنة – When I was......... - How long ago = When - for**

- I **last ate** fish when I was in Alex.

## used to + inf. اعتاد أن

✍ **تستخدم للتعبير عن التناقض بين العادات أو المواقف فى الماضى و الحاضر :**

- He **used to swim** every day. Now he **doesn't** ( swim ).
- He **used to be late** all the time. Now, he **isn't** ( late ).

✍ **وفى حالة النفى نستخدم:** **didn't use to + مصدر**

- I **didn't use to play** computer games, but now I do.

✍ **وفى حالة السؤال نستخدم:** **did + فاعل + use to + مصدر**

- **Did you use to walk** to school? - Where **did you use to live**?

✍ **تستخدم no longer بدلا من used to ويأتى بعدها الفعل فى المضارع البسيط:**

- He **used to smoke**. = He **no longer smokes**.

✍ **تستخدم any more / any longer بدلا من used to مع نفى الفعل فى المضارع البسيط و تأتى فى نهاية الجملة:**

- He **used to smoke**. = He **doesn't smoke any more**.

| |
|---|
| **used to = It was my habit to ......... / I was in / got the habit of ........** |

# The Present Perfect Tense     زمن المضارع التام

**Formation :** I, they, we, you, الجمع ➔ **have + p.p**   **( 've + p.p )**

He, she, it,   المفرد ➔ **has + p.p**   **( 's + p.p )**

## Usage :

**يتكون زمن المضارع التام من :   ( have أو has + pp التصريف الثالث )**

**I've lost my glasses .I can't read.**   ١ـ يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث وقع في الماضي وله اثر أو نتيجة الآن

**She has just left the school.   ( just )**   ٢ – يعبر عن فعل حدث منذ فترة قصيرة ويأتي مع كلمة

**♣ I have never been to America.   ( never )**   ٣ – يعبر عن فعل لم يحدث أبداً ويأتي مع كلمة

**♣ I have lived here for twelve years .**   ٤ – يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومازال يحدث حتي الآن

♣ يأتي المضارع التام مع الكلمات الآتية:

| |
|---|
| ever / never / just / already / lately / recently / up till now / so far / yet<br>over the years / since / for |

**♣ His hair has gone grey over the years.**   **♣ We have bought a new fridge recently .**

**♣ She has drunk two cups of coffee up till now.**   **♣ Have you ever met a celebrity?**

**♣ تستخدم ( yet ) في النفي والاستفهام وتوضع في الأخر**

**♣ I haven't seen the film yet.**   **♣ Have you swept the floor yet ?**

**♣ Recently, she has bought a machine.**   **♣I haven't seen her lately.**

**♣ He has worked in this factory since 2000.**

**♣ He has worked here for more than 9 years.**

**[redacted] Since / For قاعـــــــدة**

**1-Since ( ماضي بسيط ) , ( مضارع تام ) / ( مضارع تام ) since ( ماضي بسيط )**

**♣Since she travelled, I haven't met her**   **♣ I haven't met her Since she travelled .**

**2 - ( مضارع تام ) since ( بداية فترة زمنية أو اسم ) / ( مضارع تام ) for ( مدة محددة )**

**♣ She has been married since 2010.**   **♣She has been married here for 8 years.**

**♣We have watched the match for more than an hour.**

**3- It's ( مدة محددة ) since ( ماضي بسيط )**   **عند عدم القدرة على الطرح نستخدم هذه الطريقة**

**♣It's ten minutes since I played squash.**

**♣ I have played squash for ten minutess .**

## تطبيقات علي استخدام زمن المضارع التام

**♣( never ) + ( before ) = ( this is the first time ) ( ever )**

**♣I have never visited America before.**

**♣This is the first time I have ever visited America**

**♣( never ) + ( such + اسم موصوف ) = ( صفة درجة ثالثة ) + ( ever )**

**♣He has never met such a beautiful girl .**   **♣This is the most beautiful girl he has ever met.**

♣He has just heard the news. ( ago ) ♣He heard the news a short time ago.
♣He has just left = He left just now. / لاحظ أن Just now / ago يأتي معهما زمن الماضي البسيط ♣
♣She died along time ago. ( since ) ♣It's a long time since she died
♣ I last ate shrimps when I was in Alexandria. ماضي بسيط ( when ) ماضي بسيط
♣I haven't eaten shrimps since I was in Alex.
♣He built this house 3 years ago. لاحظ أن ( ago )تأتي بعد المدة الزمنية ويأتي معها ماضي بسيط
♣They have built the house for three months . ( ago )
♣ They started to build the house three months ago.

♦ Have gone to ذهب ولم يعد ♦have been to ذهب وعاد

♦My father has gone to Tanta . He is till in Tanta .
♦ Where have you been ? ♦I have been to Cairo and I came back .

# Execises on Grammar

## Choose the correct answer:

**1- They………………..…for England two days ago.**

a) leave b) have left c) left d) were leaving

**2- We ………………..…at the party last night.**

a) didn't b) weren't c) aren't d) wouldn't

**3- I ………………..…hungry, so I ate some bread and cheese.**

a) was b) am c) have been d) will be

**4- How did he ………………..…to Aswan yesterday? – By train.**

a) going b) went c) goes d) go

**5- How many pens ………………..…he buy last night?**

a) did b) does c) do d) were

**6- This school ………………..…three years ago.**

a) builds b) built c) was built d) was building

**7- He ………………..…the first prize twice, in 2007 and in 2009.**

a) wins b) won c) is winning d) has won

**8- I only ………………..…my new car last month.**

a) am buying b) was buying c) have bought d) bought

**9- I ………………..…my relatives two weeks ago.**

a) visit b) has visited c) visited d) had visited

**10- Her grandfather ………………..…last year, didn't he?**

a) died b) has died c) dies d) was died

**11- she didn't ………………..…last Monday.**

a) call b) called c) calls d) calling

**12- When …………………..…he go out last week?**

a) do b) did c) does d) done

**13- We…………………..…TV yesterday.**

a) watching b) watch c) watched d) have watched

**14- Who …………………..…six minutes ago?**

a) called b) call c) calling d) calls

**15- Where did he …………………..…this book?**

a) bought b) buy c) have bought d) buying

**16- My sister…………………..…very busy yesterday.**

a) were b) does c) is d) was

**17- …………………..…Ali visit his grandmother last night?**

a) Was b) Did c) Has d) Had

**18- Have you met the manager** ( just – yet – ever – since ) **?**

**19- Dalia has practised her hobby** ( since – for – yet – recently ) **a long time.**

**20- Rania** (visits - has visited - is visiting -visit ) **London recently**

**21- They** ( have been – have gone – had gone - gone ) **to the USA. They are in Cairo now.**

**22- She** ( has left – leaves – left – would leave ) **for work already**

**23- Have you eaten all these bananas** ( ever – never – already – since )? **.**

**24- Samir and Nagy (** were – have gone – have been – had been ) **friends all their lives.**

**25- I have known him** ( since – when – for – ago ) **we joined the university.**

**26- Noha has** ( already – yet – never – ever ) **cleaned her room. It looks nice now.**

**27- Adel has graduated from university** ( for – since - in – until ) **2003.**

28- **We have lived in Cairo since we** ( have married – married – get married – marry )

**29-** The manager has met many people ( when – on – after -since ) **he arrived at his office.**

**30- It's five hours since she** ( has come – come – coming – came ) **back home.**

**31- He** ( eats – has eaten – had eaten – is eating ) **three sandwiches up till now**

**32- This tree** ( grew – grows – will grow – has grown ) **phenomenally tall over the years.**

33- **They** ( lived – have lived – were living – live ) **in Luxor since 2015.**

34- **I can't phone my parents because I** ( lost – was losing – have lost -lose )**my phone.**

35- **Nawal hasn't studied the present** ( already – yet – ago – recent )

36- **The plane** ( left – already left – just left - has just left ). **I can see it in the sky!**

37- **My uncle has lived abroad** ( for – already – yet- since ) **five years ago .**

38- **I ..................... him four messages since last week.**

a) sent b) have sent c) have been sending d) has sent

39- **The boys ..................... games for three hours now.**

a) have played b) are playing c) have been playing d) play

40- **I ..................... you ten times since this morning.**

a) am phoning b) have phoned c) phoned d) have been phoning

41- **I ..................... this new car recently.**

a) have bought b) was buying c) had bought d) am buying

42- **The plane ..................... yet.**

a) didn't arrive b) hasn't arrived c) won't arrive d) doesn't arrive

43- **The manager ..................... to a meeting. Now he is in his office.**

a) has gone b) has been c) was going d) goes

44- **It ..................... all day! Why can't it stop?**

a) was raining b) rained c) has been raining d) has rained

45- **My father .....................to London lately.**

a) is b) has been c) will be d) is being

46- **Has my watch .......................? - No, not yet.**

a) being mended b) been mending c) mends d) been mended

47- **Where ..................... since you left the office?**

a) had you been b) will you be c) have you been d) were you

48- **We ..................... everything you asked. What should we do now?**

a) have done b) have been doing c) do d) have been done

**49- We have known each other since we ..................... at school together.**

a) have been b) were c) are d) had been

**50- Nothing important ..................... since we met last week.**

a) happened b) had happened c) happens d) has happened

**51- We ..................... a lot since we came to this college.**

a) learned b) had learned c) have learned d) learn

**52- It's ages since I ..................... from him.**

a) hear b) had heard c) would hear d) heard

**53- I ..................... to find a flat for a year, but I can't find one I can afford.**

a) tried b) have tried c) have been trying d) had tried

**54- What ........................ since we met at school?**

a) can you do b) you have done c) are you doing d) have you done

**55- They…….. in the garden for two hours and they are still working there.**

a) have been working b) have worked c) are working d) worked

**56- It's the first prize I ........................ for chemistry since I was a student.**

a) had won b) have won c) have been won d) win

**57- We ..................... a new house for a year and we haven't finished yet.**

a) build b) have built c) have been building d) had built

**58- This is the most exciting story I .....................**

a) ever read b) have ever read c) am ever reading d) had ever read

**59- I ........................ that story you lent me and I'm really enjoying it.**

a) have been read b) have read c) read d) have been reading

**60- The farmer ........................ the field for two hours. He hasn't finished yet.**

a) has been irrigating b) has been irrigated c) irrigated d) has irrigated

**61- My father ............to meet you for a long time. What have you been doing?**

a) has been tried b) try c) tries d) has been trying

**62- The children........... all the cheese in the fridge. I'll have to buy some more.**

a) have eaten b) have been eating c) would eat d) will be eating

**63- I haven't swum in the sea ........................ ages.**

a) when b) for c) ago d) since

**64- It's been a long time ........................ I started to drive a car.**

a) although b) for c) because d) since

**65- She ....................her room for a week.**

a) hasn't cleaned b) isn't cleaning c) doesn't clean d) wasn't cleaning

# Test On Unit (3)

## Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

**1- We should set lawsto prevent hunting parties from killing lions. " Parties " here means....**

a. men b. groups c. teams d. festivals e. feasts

**2- My father supports us .The antonyms of support are............**

a.aid b.oppose c.advocate d. assist e.neglect

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

**1- A ……………… is a person in a book, play or film.**

a) journalist b) novelist c) writer d) character

**2- He sat alone in his room, thoroughly…… . He had never felt so lonely in his life.**

a) cheerful b) pleased c) happy d) miserable

**3- We can work together for the good of the………………………..**

a) community b) enemy c) opponent d) opposer

**4- No one has come to see him since he ......................... that house.**

a) has bought b) had bought c) buy d) bought

**5- They........................ to their work. They are at home now.**

a) have gone b) have been c) went d) were going

**6- People, who borrow a lot of money, have …………………... .**

a) pains b) mess c) debts d) spaces

**7- I …………………… three movies this week.**

a) saw b) have seen c) had seen d) was seeing

**8- I haven't eaten anything ........................ breakfast.**

a) since b) when c) for d) ago

**9- It’s the first time I have …………………. seen the temple of Philae.**

a) ever b) never c) yet d) just

**10- My uncle ………………….. in Benha since his childhood.**

a) stayed b) has stayed c) stays d) is staying

**11- He is really a good man and he ......... to send me a letter each month.**

a) never failed b) never fails c) is never failing d) had never failed

**12- I have…………..sent him an e-mail I expect him to send me a cheque.**

a. yet b. all ready c. recently d. ever

**13- After his business failed, he.........a lot of money to the bank.**

a) owed b) owned c) arranged d) borrowed

14- **The...................can take part in the Paralympics games.**

a) able b) disabled c) blind d) healthy

**Read the following passage , then Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :**

Antarctica is the continent surrounding the South Pole. It has an area of over 15 million square kilometers, about the size of the USA and Mexico put together. With an average temperature at the South Pole of 50°C, it is the coldest continent. It is so cold that a thick sheet of ice always lies over the land. Pack ice surrounds the shore of Antarctica and cliffs of ice from the coast. The mountain ranges which lie along the shore and inland are always covered in snow. In fact, Antarctica contains 90% of all the snow and ice in the world.

However, Antarctica is not just a large, cold desert. It is rich in mineral deposits, coal and minerals such as copper, iron, uranium, gold and platinum have found there. Many oil companies have carried out surveys in the area for oil and it is not clear whether they have found any there, and whether it could be successfully exploited in the conditions in and around the continent. Cold as it is, Antarctica is also rich in animal life, but because of the temperature, the animals and birds found there are **aquatic**, e.g. seals and penguins. The sea is also particularly rich in Krill which are small shrimp-like creatures that whales, seals and penguins feed on.

At the end of the nineteenth century, interest in Antarctica grew, so that an increasing number of explores came from many countries to explore the continent. ***They*** were from Sweden, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand. They crossed the coast by sledges pulled by dogs. ***That means of transport*** proved more reliable than the motorized means which a British team was using at that time.

**1- The shore and inland are ........................... with a thick sheet of ice.**

**a. discovered** **b. recovered** **c. uncovered** **d. covered**

**2- The underlined word "They" in the last paragraph refers to .......... .**

**a. explorers** **b. animals** **c. transport** **d. riches**

**3- What do whales feed on in Antarctica?**

**a. krill** **b. shrimps** **c. seals** **d. birds**

**4- 4. What do the underlined words "That means of transport" refer to?**

**a. sledges** **b. dogs** **c. coasts** **d. cars**

**5- The word "aquatic" means "....................."**

**a. dying out** **b. living in water** **c. having colours** **d. eating animals**

**6- .............. became more interested in Antarctica in the 19th century.**

**a. Experts** **b. Explorers** **c. Experiences** **d. Inventors**

**7- Antarctica is rich in ....................**

**a. minerals** **b. transport** **c. publicity** **d. musicals**

**8- Krill .................... shrimps.**

**a. reflect** **b. violate** **c. depends on** **d. resemble**

**Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:**

**1- Reading newspaper not only enhances our knowledge about general information but it also improves our language skills and vocabulary.**

A.لا تزيد قراءة الصحف معرفتنا بالمعلومات العامة و لكنها تحسن مفرداتنا و مهاراتنا اللغوية.
B. لا تزيد قراءة الصحف معرفتنا بالمعلومات العامة فقط و لكنها أيضاً تحسن مفرداتنا و مهاراتنا اللغوية.
C.لا تزيد قراءة الصحف معرفتنا بالمعلومات العاملة فقط و لكنها أيضاً تحسن مفرداتنا و مهاراتنا اللغوية.
D.لا تزيد قراءة الصحف معرفتنا بالمعلومات العامة فقط و لكنها أيضاً تحسن مترادفاتنا و مهاراتنا اللغوية.

**علي الرغم من أن المراهمين بامكانهم أن يحصدوا الكثير من الفوائد من تواصلهم مع أصدقائهم من نفس أعمارهم، فإن لأسرهم دائما بالغ الأثر علي حياتهم**

**a) Although teenagers may reap a lot of benefits from their communication with their friends of the same age, the most important influence to their life is always their families.**

**b) Despite teenagers may reap a lot of benefits from their communication with their friends of the same age, the most important influence to their life is always their families.**

**c) Although teenagers may reap a lot of benefits from their communication with their friends of the same age, the least important influence to their life is always their families.**

**d) Although teenagers may reap a lot of benefits from their communication with their friends of the same old, the most important influential to their life is always their families.**

## ***4- Write an essay of about 150 words on one of the following:***

How can we help other people.

# Unit (4 )
# Making new friends

## Vocabulary



| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| connection | اتصال / ارتباط | Relax | يسترخي |
| Bullying | بلطجة / تنمر | difficult | صعب |
| Rucksack | حقيبة ظهر | library | مكتبه |
| noticeboard | لوحه ارشادات | ask for | يطلب |
| plural | جمع | singular | مفرد |
| borrow | يستعير | teammate | زميل في الفريق التعب |
| include | يشتمل علي | friendship | الصداقه |
| called | يسمي / يدعي | forget | ينسي |
| personal | شخصي | remember | يتذكر |
| conversation | محادثه | get to | يصل الي |
| favourite | مفضل | police | البوليس |
| join | ينضم الي | policing | فرض الامن |
| club | نادي | circle | دائره رئيسي |
| happen | يحدث | closing | غلق |
| Cheat | يغش - غشاش | expessions | تعبيرات سفينه |
| Mess | فوضي | population | السكان |
| Part | جزء | Host | المضيف |
| adverts | اعلانات | Copy | ينسخ - نسخه |
| high grades | درجات عاليه | team sports | رياضه جماعيه |
| fight bullies | يقاوم البلطجيه | Tips | نصائح |
| address | عنوان | affairs | شئون |
| physical abilities | بدني | individual games | فردي |
| useful | مفيد | diversity | التنوع |
| magazine | مجله | optional | اختياري |
| article | مقاله - اداه الامتحان | recipient | المستلم |
| list | قائمه | Marks | علامات |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| concern | يخص - اهتمام | rucksack | حقيبه ظهر |
| debate | مناظره | scared | خائف |
| populate | يسكن | nasty | كريه |
| salutation | تحيه | fight | قتال - يقاتل |
| friendship | الصداقه | connect | يصل - يربط |
| social media | وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي | show | يبين - يعرض |
| Idea | فكره | Parents | الوالدين |
| Face | يواجه - وجه | Agree | يوافق |
| stressful | مجهد | Jacket | جاكيت |
| difference | اختلاف | experience | خبره |
| pronunciation | النطق | positive | ايجابي |
| highlight | اهم حدث | negative | سلبي |
| project | مشروع | miss | يفقد - يفتقد |
| pros | مميزات | pupils | تلاميذ |
| cons | عيوب | making new friends | يعمل اصدقاء جدد |
| Effect | تأثير | nasty | مؤذ |
| break-time | وقت راحه | The show host | مُضيف العرض |
| Cool | لطيف | stay the same | يبقى كما هو |
| a pair of | زوج من | personal affairs | شئون شخصية |
| physical abilities | قدرات جسدية | favourite subject | مادة دراسية مفضلة |
| stressed | متوتر | high grades | درجات عالية |

# New in town

**It's day one at a new school in a new town. You've got all the paper and pens you need. You're wearing cool new clothes. But you don't know anyone and you're not sure where to go. Starting at a new school feels so hard because you don't have any friends there to help you. It's very easy to feel stressed, but life will get easier. Here's some advice to help you. Don't take it for granted that other students will start a conversation. Ask other people questions about themselves. Everyone likes talking about themselves. Try asking them about their favourite subjects or which sports they like and don't ask too many personal questions. You can only make friends if you spend time with them! The best way to do this is to join clubs or do team sports you like. Go online or look at the noticeboard at your school and find out what's happening. If you're part of a team, your teammates will feel connected to you and that connection could become a friendship. While you're busy talking to**

other students, don't forget to study. Remember to do your homework so you don't have any problems with your teachers. Those teachers can also give you some advice on how to make friends and enjoy life in your new town. Talk to them too.

## Lesson 3 Listening

Radio show host: Good evening everyone. Welcome to the show. Tonight, we're talking about bullying. Unfortunately, a lot of teenagers are bullied at school, and this can have some very negative effects on them. We're going to talk to a 15-year-old boy called Ali, who is being bullied. Ali … are you on the line?

Ali: Hi Seleem. How are you?

Radio show host: I'm well, thank you. How are you this evening?

Ali: I'm OK, but last week was really hard. Two boys in my class are bullying me because I am not very good at football. I like to play chess more than football. Last week they hid my rucksack. It had all my school books in it. I hate going to school now!

Radio show host: Oh no! That's terrible. Did you tell a teacher?

Ali: No, I didn't. I was too scared. I've just moved to this town so I don't know the teachers very well.

Radio show host: Well, Ali, I really think you should talk to a teacher. Your teacher can talk to the bullies and make it clear that they shouldn't behave like this. If you do nothing, the bullying will just continue.

Ali: Yes … you're right ... There's one teacher that I get along well with. I'll talk to him.

## Lesson 4 Listening

Ola: So, do you think moving to a new school in another town is a good thing or a bad thing for teenagers?

Lina: As far as I'm concerned, it's not a good idea. If you move to a new '0 old friends behind and it's really difficult to make new friends.

Ola: I'm not so sure about that. I think you can make new friends if you're nice to other people and start conversations with them. For example, I'm sure you would make lots of new friends!

Lina: That's true. It is possible to make new friends, but it takes time. You'll be really lonely for the first few months.

Ola: In my opinion, it's a good experience to have because it makes you stronger.

Lina: I know that it can make people stronger, but I would prefer to just stay with the people I know.

# Lesson 4 Listening WB

**Salem:** Do you think it is a good or bad thing **to move to** a new school in another town?

**Sayed:** As far as I'm concerned, it can be a good thing. You can meet new people and **learn different** things.

**Salem:** I'm not sure about that. I think it can be very **difficult** to start at a new school. Everything is new and different.

**Sayed:** I agree, but new things can be **exciting**, and you can soon make new friends.

**Salem:** In my opinion, your old friends are your best friends.

**Sayed:** Yes, but I think you can never have **too many friends**.

**Salem:** That's true.

## Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions &Prepositions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| in a new town | فى مدينة جديدة | **focus on** | يركز على |
| at a new school | فى مدرسة جديدة | **Everyone likes +v-ing** | الجميع يحب ... |
| take it for granted | يُسلم بالأمر | **talk about …. to …** | يتحدث عن ... مع .. |
| **bring people together** | يجمع الناس معاً | **ask for advice** | يطلب نصيحة |
| put information on it | يضع المعلومات عليها | **find advice for** | يجد نصيحة لـ |
| move to a new town | ينتقل لمدينة جديدة | **a piece of advice** | نصيحة واحدة |
| feel connected to | يشعر بأنه متصل بـ | **on my own = alone** | بمفردى |
| connect with others | يتواصل بالآخرين | **not very good at** | ليس جيد جدا فى |
| make it easier to .. | يجعل الأمر أسهل | **add to your list** | يضيف لقائمته |
| **Here's some advice** | تفضل بعض النصائح | **different to** | مختلف عن |
| part of a team | جزء من فريق | **instead of** | بدلا من |
| Be busy + v-ing | مشغول فى .... | **have an effect on** | له تأثير على |
| **have problems with** | لديه مشاكل مع | **a 15-year-old boy** | ولد فى الخامسة عشر |
| give advice on | يعطى نصيحة بشأن | **I've taken to it** | لقد تعودت عليها |
| get to new people | يصل لأشخاص جدد | **go online** | يتصل بالنت |
| a way to follow | طريقة نتبعها | **find out about …** | يكتشف ما يخص ... |
| **a way of doing …** | طريقة لفعل كذا | **As far as I'm concerned** | على قدر اهتمامى |

## Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **advice** | **an opinion someone gives to help you**<br>**رأي يعطيه لك شخص ما ليساعدك** | نصيحه |
| **stressed (adj)** | **so worried and tired that you can't relax**<br>**مضطرب ومتعب جداً حيث لا يستطيع أن يستريح** | مضطرب، قلق |
| **take something for granted** | **to think something is true or will stay the same**<br>**تعتقد أن شئ ما صحيح أو أنه سوف يظل كما هو** | من المسلم به |
| **a noticeboard** | **a thing on a wall that people put information on**<br>**شئ على حائط حيث يضع الناس عليه معلومات** | لوحه اعلانات |
| **connection** | **Something that brings people together** | علاقه ـ صله |
| **bullying** | **The use their strength to frighten weaker people** | بلطجه |
| **a bully** | **someone who uses their strength or power to frighten or hurt others**<br>**شخص يستخدم قوته أو قدرته ليخيف أو يؤذي الآخرين** | البلطجي، المتنمر |
| **teenager** | **A person aged between 13 and 19 years** | مراهق |
| **phone- in** | **A radio programe in which people phone an expert to talk about a topic or problem.** | برنامج اذاعي بجمهور |
| **cheat** | **To act in a dishonest way in order to gain an advantage, especially in age, a competition, an exam.** | يغش - غشاش |
| **nurse** | **To look after someone who is ill.** | ممرضه - يمرض |
| **police** | **To keep control over an area to make sure that laws are obeyed and that people and property are protected, using a police force.** | يحفظ الامن |
| teammate (n) | someone who is in the same team as you<br>شخص موجود في نفس الفريق مثلك | زميل فريق |

## Prepositions

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| get to | يصل إلى | good for | مفيد لـ ... | instead of | بدلاً من |
| talk to | يتحدث إلى (شخص) | reason for | سبب لـ | part of | جزء من |
| point to | يشير إلى | ask for | يطلب | think of | يفكر في |
| connected to | متصل بـ ، مرتبط بـ | ask about | يسأل عن، يستفسر عن | smile at (somebody) | يبتسم لـ |
| revise for | يراجع من أجل | talk about | يتحدث عن | laugh at | يسخر من، يضحك على |

# Synonyms Antonyms

| Word الكلمة | Synonyms | Antonyms |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **bully (n)** **المتنمر، البلطجي** | persecutor مضطهد, **tyrant طاغية** | aid مساعدة help يساعد |
| **bully (v)** **يبلطج، يتنمر** | **oppress يظلم, tyrannize يستبد، يظلم, torment يعذب,** | aid يساعد, please يسعد, |
| **pros مزايا** | advantages مزايا ,merits مزايا | **cons, disadvantages عيوب demerits مساوئ** |
| **take it for granted** **يسلم بأن الشيء صحيح** | assumeشئ بصحة يسلم, **presume.. يسلم بـ,** | argue يجادل |
| **empty فارغ** | **hollowفارغ , vacant خالي, unoccupied فاضي** | **full ممتلئ** |
| connect يصل، يربط | **bond يربط, associate يضم, link يربط join يصل** | **detach يفصل, divideيقسم، يفرق,** |
| connection رباط ، صلة | link وصلة ،رباط, relationship علاقة, relation علاقة | divorce انفصال, gap فجوة, disunion انفصال |
| **advice نصيحة** | guidance ارشاد توجيه، **advising نصيحة,** | deceit خداع, deception خداع, |
| friendship **صداقة** | amity صداقة, **comradeship رفقة، صحبة, companionship رفقة، صحبة** | hate كراهية, division انقسام، خلاف |

# Language Notes

| | |
| --- | --- |
| **personal ( شخصي ) -personnel ( شئون العاملين )** |
| **affect يؤثر علي - have an effect on له تأثير علي - effective مؤثر** |
| **Influence - have an influence on له تأثير علي - influential مؤثر** |

| |
|---|
| **Impac - have an impact on له تأثير علي** |
| **suggest / recommend+ V + ing = suggest / recommend that + فاعل + should + مصدر** |
| **Busy + verb+ing - I am busy doing my homework** |
| **بدون عدد الأرقام الآتيـــــة لا تجمع إذا كانت مسبوقة بعدد** |
| **hundred, thousand , million , billion** |
| **Millions of people use the internet every day.** |
| **About three million people use the Cairo Metro every day.** |
| **experience خبره (غير معدوده) experience تجربه حياه - يجرب - يعاني من experiment تجربه معمل** |
| **favour (n, v) خدمة، منة، معروف ، يعطف على، يمن على** |
| **favourite (n, adj) مفضل (المحبوب، المفضل)** |
| **favourable (adj) مؤيد، إيجابي** |
| **cause (v) يسبب What caused the accident?** |
| **cause (n) + (of) سبب (ويأتي بعدها of) What was the cause of the accident?** |
| **cause + مفعول + to + المصدر Walking for an hour caused him to be fit.** |
| **reason for + noun or (verb + ing) سبب ، تفسير ، مبرر** |
| **يأتي بعد reason حرف الجر for ثم الاسم أو الفعل مضافاً إليه ing.** |

reason (n) + why + فاعل + فعل

يأتي بعد reason←why وفاعل وفعل (جملة)

He is too old-that's the main reason why he wasn't chosen.

get + adjective

يأتي بعد get صفة وتكون معناها يصبح become

get easier / easy life will get easier.

know + how + to + infinitive

يأتي بعد know ← how + to ومصدر الفعل

I don't know how to write an essay.

## Exercise on vocabulary

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

**1- Amira ………………and wrote the software for our company's computer system.**

a) designed b) retired c) signed d) resigned

**2- English is my ………………. school subject..**

a) favour b) favourite c) flavor d) favouritism

**3- He's got such a ………………attitude that it's depressing to be with him.**

a) positive b) hopeful c) negative d) clever

**4- Eman asked me for my ………………on the choice of her new car.**

a) advise b) revise c) device d) advice

**5- A ………………is someone who plays in the same team as you.**

a) classmate b) twin c) colleague d) teammate

**6- Hassan is a reliable person. People ………………him.**

a) trust b) realize c) disbelieve d) insult

**7- We weigh the ………………. and cons of shopping at these competing sources.**

a) process b) pros c) press d) peas

**8- Teachers must ………………attendance figure in their monthly report.**

a) make b) contain c) include d) consist

**9- " Advice" is the synonym of ………………. .**

a – advisor b – tips c – bits d – tapes

**10- I've ………………most of his life working for the same company.**

a) spoiled b) spent c) split d) spared

**11- Cooking is my ………………hobby.**

a) favour b) favoured c) favourable d) favourite

**12- I'm going to the theater tonight, would you care to ………………me?**

a) join b) enroll c) list d) enter

**13- The government tries to ………………. education.**

a) prove b) improve c) pride d) proud

**14- A ………………is a relation between two things, people or groups.**

a) collection b) competition c) connection d) comprehension

**15- Several new houses in the village had been ………………. to the new supply but were not being charged.**

a) commuted b) connected c) corrected d) colligated

**16- Before she………………. that group, Mona has some unfinished business.**

a) joints b) jumps c) joins d) catches

**17- Tourism plays a …………………. role in our national income.**

a) negative b) positive c) passive d) drawback

**18- The committee ………………in favour of the plan to be carried out.**

a) elected b) voted c) touched d) acted

**19- Hassan is a ………………among his teammates.**

a) favourite b) fever c) favour d) favourable

**20- What can teenagers do to ………………. friends in a new town?**

a)make b )do c )give d )stay

**21- She seemed to take it for ………………. that I would go with her to New York.**
a)talented b ) gifted c )granted d )life

**22- A……………… is a board on a wall for putting notices on.**
a) noticeboard b) broad c) cupboard d) blackboard

**23- To ………………means you believe that it is true or accept it as normal without thinking about it.**
a) take it away b) recognize it c) know it d) take it for granted

**24- We considered all the pros and …………very carefully before deciding to buy a bigger house.**
a) coins b) cans c) cons d) cats

**25- I've spent many years ………………up my collection.**
a) built b) to build c) build d) building

**26- Should I ………………a list of the people I want to invite to my party?**
a) do b) make c) perform d) invent

**27- I'd advise ………………till tomorrow.**
a) waiting b) to wait c) wait d) waited

**28- What is the reason ………………all this noise?**
a) for b) about c) with d) of

**29- How can we get ………………the other side of the town?**
a) down b) at c) away d) to

**30- Most of our students find……………… about us from the Internet.**
a) on b) at c) out d) from

**31- Joining has the same meaning of ……………..……**
a) correction b) completion c) community d) connection

**32- The antonyms to the underlined word "she spoke in a normal detached tone is" ………………**
a) disjoined b) divided c) connected d) avoided

**33- Negative is an antonym of ………………**
a) passive b) sensitive c) positive d) hatred

**34- There is a buried ………………in this area.**
a) treason b) pressure c) treaty d) treasure

**35- I have spent less time on the sea ………………than most men.**
a) sand b) shore c) bank d) coast

**36- There must be change in the ………………quickly to stop this sort of thing happening to anyone else.**
a) low b) roll c) role d) law

**37- Ahmed seemed ………………to find the big living room empty.**
a) scared b) surprised c) frightened d) tired

**38- Soha is very ill. She must have caught a/an ………………………….**
a) disease b) treatment c) award d) disability

**39- I believe anything my mother says. I ………………her.**

a) disobey b) treat c) trust d) cheat

**40- It's wrong to ………………. in exams. It is always bad.**

a) chase b) check c) cheat d) share

**41- ……………….is not allowed at this school and we want all our students to feel safe. The bullies are not welcome here.**

a) Pulling b) Bullying c) Plotting d) Blowing

**42- I was ………….…… because I saw a scary film**

**a) pleased b) happy c )delighted d )scared**

**43- What can teenagers do to -------------- friends in a new town?**

**a - make 44- b – do 45- c - having 46- d – stay**

**47- Advice is the synonym of -----------**

a - advisor b - tips c - bits d – tapes

**48- She seemed to take it for --that I would go with her to New York.**

a - talented b – gifted c – granted d – life

**49- Ask for your teacher's -------- on how to prepare for the exam**

a - advise b - advises c - advisor d – advice

**50- If you need more information about the trip , look at the ----**

a– noticeboard b – fence c – noticeable d – broad

**51- Scientists established a --between cholesterol levels and heart disease**

a .school b. tie c .connection d .control

**52- I have finished reading an / a --- about the accident in Al-Ahram .**

a – book b - notebook c – tackle d – article

**53- I am old-fashioned .I am still using a pencil and …. for writing**

a – paper b – a paper c - newspaper d – magazine

**54- A ------------------ is the person between 13 and 19 years old.**

a – baby b - kid c – teenager d – child

**55- You are wearing ---------------- new clothes.**

a – cold b - calm c - coal d – cool

**56- It is not easy for the government-----the accurate population.**

a – know b - knowing c – to know d – knew

**57- it is easy to feel ----in a new place if you don't have friends there**

a - stressed b - happy c - pleased d – glad

**58- What about ------------------------- different work?**

a – did b – doing c – does d - do

**59- There are many trees ------------------- the banks of the Nile.**

a – along b – a long c – as long d – longer

**60- Don't ------ it for granted that all people will help you for free**

a – do b – make c – have d – take

**61- Researchers ask people to -------------- in a form.**

a – complete c – fill c - common d – confirm

**62- They ask them about the ------------------- of their family.**

a – organs b – jury c - judge c – members

**63- How ------------------ do you live?**

a – comfortable c – comfort c – comforting d – comfortably

**64- The government tries to ---------------------- education.**

a - prove b - improve c - pride d – proud

**65- They need to lead better life, lead means -------------------**

a – drive b – buy c - die d – have

**66- Don't interfere in people affairs and don't ask them -- questions.**

a – personal b – person c – personnel d – personality

**67- English is my ------------------ school subject..**

a - favour b - favourite c – flavour d – favouritism

**68- Try asking people about the sports they would like to -------------.**

a - make b - have c - playing d – do

**69- I haven't decided yet which club I should ----------------**

a – join b – member c – apply d – take

**70- The opposite of pros is ---------------------------------**

a – cons b – coins c - comes d – co

**71- If you are ---------- of a team ,your teammates will help you.**

a - party b - part c – a part d – parts

**72- Your teammates may feel -------------- to you .**

a – connection b – contacted c – connected d-communicate

**73- ---- is a precious treasure so I always search for good friends.**

a – Friendship b – Enmity c – Hatred d-Greed

**74- I am busy -------------- my lessons ..**

a - study b – to study c – studying d – to studying

**75- Why is it a good idea to ask people -------------- themselves?.**

a - about b - on c - for d – of

**76- How can you find out ------------------- clubs and sports?-**

a - about b - on c - for d – of

**77- The synonym of pros is ---------------------------------**

a cons b – advantages c- disadvantages d – demerits

**78- If you are part of a team ,your ----- will feel connected to you.**

a - friendship b - relation c – teammates d – tame

**79- If you are hungry . why don't buy cookies at the school -----?**

a – secretary b – office c – playground d-canteen

**80- I usually ---------------- hello to my new friends.**

a – tell b – talk c – say d-speak

**81- My family ----------------- to a new town last year.**

a – moved b – removed c – movement d-worked

**82- Does this programme ---------------- any problems you have?**

a - remind b – remember c – tell d – mention

**83- New students are always ------- their own at the break- time.**

a - about b - on c - for d – of

**84- Who can help you ------------- your homework at home?**

a - do b - doing c - make d – making

**85- The first two exams are three hours --------------------------**

a – length b – tall c - long d – high

**86- Which subjects are you good ---------------?**

a - for b - at c – to d – on

**87- This medicine is going to help you ---------------- better**

a – feel b – fall c – felt d-fell

**88- --- is a common problem where some people use their strength to hurt others.**

a – Bull b – Dull c – Bullying d- ball

**89- What effect has the bullying had -------------Ali?**

a - at b - on c - for d – of

**90- The radio show host says that a lot of teenagers are ----at school**

a - bully b - bullying c – bullied d – bull

## Choose the Two (2) correct answers out of the Five (5) options given:

**1- Mohamed Salah is an amazing player to watch. The antonyms of the word "amazing" are ……**

a)crowded b)pretty c. astonishing d) believable e)ordinary

**2- He met a very beautiful girl in the mall. The synonyms of the word "beautiful" are ……..**

a)pretty b) quiet c) cute d) dull e) energetic

**3- ………………..are antonyms of the word effect.**

a. affection b. affect c. influence d. cause e. reason

**4- All parents are concerned with their children's health." In this sentence, the words 'concerned with' can be replaced by …………………**

a. interested in b. affected by c. interesting to d. effect on d. attentive

**5- Optional and compulsory are…………………**

a. opposites b. antonyms C. synonyms d. the same e. alike

**6- "Huda nurses her old sister." "Nurses' here is a synonym of…………………**

a. looks for b. takes turns c. looks after d. takes off e.nurture

**7- Danger is antonymous with ............................**

a. safe b. safety C. secure d. security e. imperilment

**8- My diary is…………………I don't like anyone to read it.**

a.general  b. personal  C. public  d. private  e. jolly

**9- We face a lot of problems,but we will overcome it. The synonyms of face are...............**

a. confront  b.leave  c. neglect  d.encounter  e. detest

**10- You should make sure that you are connected to the internet. " Connected' means.......**

a.cool  b.interested  c.linked  d. joined  e. celebrated

# Grammar

## The definite article (the) أداة المعرفة

We use "the" تستخدم أداة التعريف the في الحالات الآتية:

1- When there is only one of something. عندما يكون هناك واحد فقط من الشيء.

**Cairo is the capital of Egypt.**

**The Nile is the longest river in the world.**

2- for the names of some geographical features. مع أسماء بعض المعالم والظواهر الجغرافية مثل:

a) countries with “the” in the name: أسماء الدول أو اختصاراتها:

The United Kingdom = The UK, The Arab Republic of Egypt

b) rivers, seas, oceans and mountain ranges: مع أسماء الأنهار والبحار والمحيطات وسلاسل الجبال:

**The Nile, The Pacific, The Atlantic, The Mediterranean, The Alps**

3- for the office, the theatre, the cinema, the internet, the radio, the post office, the shops, the piano, the guitar...

مع الكلمات (المكتب والمسرح والسينما والإنترنت و الراديو) والآلات الموسيقية.

4- for something already mentioned

مع الشيء الذي تم ذكره في الجملة بالفعل، (أي مع الشيء الذي يذكر في الجملة للمرة الثانية).

**At home, we have a dog and a cat. The dog's name is Bobby.**

5- for a species or invention مع النوع (الفصيلة) أو الاختراع

**The desert fox is the smallest member of the fox family.**

**The sand cat is a desert creature.**

**The telephone is an important invention.**

6- with superlative adjectives مع صفات التفضيل القصوى

**Ramy is the most intelligent boy in the family.**

We do not use ‘the’ ولا تستخدم the في الحالات الآتية:

□ ولا نستخدم أى أداة فى الحالات الاتيه:

❖مع الأسماء التى تعد فى حالة الجمع بوجه عام ولكن عند التخصيص تأخذ (the)

men – children – vitamins – doctors – flowers – trees …….

❖ .مـع الأسمـاء التى لا تعـد والمعنوية بشكل عام وتشمـل:

❖أسمـاء الطعـام والشـراب milk – tea – coffee – bread

❖المـواد عندمـا تستخـدم بوجـه عـام glass – wood – gold

❖الألعـاب الرياضية مثـل Basketball is not as popular as football. :

❖الأسمـاء المجـردة مثـل : beauty – freedom, love, sadness, happiness ……

❖المـواد الدراسيـة : Science, History, English, Arabic ………

❖أسمـاء اللغـات : Arabic , English , French, Spanish …………

قبـل الوجبـات ( إلا فـى حـالـة الدعـوة )

breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper

لاحظ I invited my friend to the dinner. I had a big breakfast.

قبل الأماكن الآتية إذا كان الذهـاب إليها أو استخدامها للغرض الذى أنشئـت من أجله

school, bed, hospital, prison, court, church, mosque, college.

Ex: He went to hospital because he had eaten bad food .

: ولكن تستخدم إذا كـان الذهـاب إليهـا لأغراض أخرى كالزيارة او المقابلة

He went to the school to meet the headmaster.

لا نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا برامج التليفزيون

Ex: I watched a movie on television . - I usually watch TV in the evening

ولكن نضع the قبل television إذا قصدنا جهاز التليفزيون

Ex: He put the glass on the television . - Can you turn off the television, please?

4 - قبل أسم البحيرة المفردة أو الجبل المفرد او الجزر المفردة.

Malta island Lake Nasser Mount Everest Mount Sinai جبل سيناء .

western – eastern – southern – northern 5 - قبل الصفات المشتقة من الجهات

Ex: I visited southern America

7 - قبل الشهور وفصول السنة وأيام الأسبوع

winter – spring – autumn – summer – January-Saturday- Monday

## Indefinite articles أدوات النكرة

# A - An

| | |
|---|---|
| **A** | ❖ تستخـدم قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة الذى يعد المبدوء بحـرف سـاكن : |
| **a boy – a girl – a man – a woman – a hand – a lamp - a car - a farm .** | |
| **a university – a uniform.** | ❖ قبل الاسم المفرد النكرة المبدوء بحرف **U** تنطق **U**: |
| **An** | ❖ تستخـدم قبل الاسم المفرد الذى يعد المبدوء بحرف متحرك : |
| **an apple – an egg – an inkpot – an orange – an elephant.** | |
| | ❖ قبل الاسم المفرد المبدوء بحرف *H* السـاكنـة المتبوعـة بحرف متحرك : |
| **an hour – an honest man.** | |
| | **تستخدم اداة النكرة فى الحالات الاتية :** |
| | 1- قبل اى اسم مفرد يشير الى واحد من مجموعة : |
| **We've got a car. Every family has a computer.** | |
| **a beautiful girl – an unpleasant book** | 2- قبل الصفة إن وجدت قبل الاسم المفرد : |

3- تستخدم قبل الاسم عند ذكره لأول مرة : **I saw a man coming.**
4- عند تصنيف الناس حسب جنسياتهم وأعمالهم : **He is an Italian. He is a teacher.**

## ❖ Suffix اللاحقة

Suffixes are letters used at the end of word — اللواحق هي حروف تستخدم في نهاية الكلمة

تضاف النهايات التالية إلى نهاية الفعل لتحويله إلى اسم: ion , ment , or, ness

connect يصل → connection رابط صلة
populate يسكن → population السكان
inform يبلغ → information معلومات
produce ينتج → production انتاج
communicate يتصل → communication تواصل، اتصال
invent يخترع → invention اختراع
agree يوافق → agreement موافقة
disagree لا يوافق → disagreement عدم موافقة
unhappy حزين → unhappiness حزن، تعاسة
pronounce ينطق → pronunciation نطق
create يبدع، يخلق → creator مبدع، خالق

## ❖ Prefix السابقة، البادئة

Prefixes are letters used at the beginning of word — السوابق هي حروف تستخدم قبل الكلمة

حروف تستخدم في بداية الكلمة لتعطي عكس الكلمة : dis , un , im , pre , ir

happy سعيد — unhappy حزين
honest أمين — dishonest غير أمين
responsible مسئول — irresponsible غير مسئول
possible ممكن — impossible مستحيل
history التاريخ — prehistory ما قبل التاريخ

## ❖ Speaking & Giving opinions

| ❖ Giving opinions | | ❖ Replies | |
|---|---|---|---|
| In my opinion, …… | في رأيي …. | I agree | أوافق |
| I'm sure …. | أنا متأكد | I disagree | لا أوافق |
| As far as I'm concerned … | بقدر ما أنا مهتم …. | I'm not so sure about that | لست متأكد من ذلك |
| I don't think ….. | لا أعتقد | That's not true | هذا ليس صحيحاً |
| I think ….. | أعتقد … | That's true | هذا صحيح |

## ❖ Writing an email

كتابة رسالة بريد اليكتروني

To : إلى: عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل إليه
From : من: عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل
Subject : عن: موضوع الرسالة
Dear, اسم المرسل إليه
……………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………………
Best wishes,
Your Name اسم كاتب البريد الالكتروني

# Execises on Grammar

## Choose the correct answer:

**1- He always needs ……………… money.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**2- I'd like ……………… dozen eggs and a loaf, please.**

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

**3- ……………… River Nile runs through Egypt.**

a) A b) The c) An d) No article

**4- The biggest continent is ……………… Asia.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**5- Would you like ……………… tomato? There's one in the fridge.**

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

**6- My brother is in ……………… hospital because he is sick.**

a) the b) a c) no article d) an

**7- He is a teacher. He's from ……………… England.**

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

**8- My brother has just got ……………… job in a bank in Cairo.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**9- We had ……………… dinner at the restaurant yesterday.**

a) a b) the c) no article d) an

**10- We wear heavy clothes in ……………… winter.**

a) the b) a c) an d) no article

**11- ……………… earth moves round the sun.**

a) An b) The c) No article d) A

**12- We are studying ……………… English.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**13- All the news -------- good.**

**a) are b) were c) have been d) is**

**14- Your advice -------- me in my work.**

a) helps b) have helped c) are helping d) help

**15- Macaroni -------- a good taste.**

a) has b) have had c) are having d) have

**16- Mathematics -------- a difficult subject.**

a) are b) have c) were d) is

**17- Most of the information you gave me -------- correct.**

a) were b) are c) have been d) was

**18- All the money he has -------- enough to buy a car.**

a) aren't b) isn't c) hasn't d) doesn't

**19- There is -------- of traffic in Cairo.**

a) many b) a few c) a lot d) any

**20- I have got -------- of homework to do.**

a) a lot b) many c) a few d) any

**21- Heba lives in ……………… old house in a small village.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**22- ……………… Cairo is the capital of Egypt.**

a) A b) The c) No article d) An

**23- They went to ……………… restaurant yesterday.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**24- I like having ……………… coffee with little sugar.**

a) the b) a c) an d) no article

**25- I went to ……………… theatre yesterday to see the new play.**

a) the b) a c) an d) no article

**26- There is ……………… beautiful garden behind my house.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**27- She took a sandwich and a piece of cake, but she didn't eat ……… cake.**

a) an b) a c) no article d) the

**28- Do you go to ……………… cinema very often?**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**29- My brother is ……………… engineer.**

a) a b) an c) the d) no article

**30- How -------- of tea do you want? Two cups.**

a) much b) many c) often d) long

**31- This job doesn't need -------- experience.**

a) a lot of b) much c) many d) an

**32- Is there -------- paper in the bag?**

a) some b) a few c) many d) any

**33- I have just listened to a ------ of music.**

a) piece b) sheet c) slice d) bar

**34- Please, give me a pen and a ------- of paper.**

a) tube b) sheet c) bar d) loaf

**35- A ------- consumers like to buy this kind of cloth.**

a) little b) some c) few d) many

**36- I haven't got -------- jewellery.**

a) some b) no c) any d) one

**37- He plays ……………… piano beautifully.**

a) the b) an c) a d) no article

**38- ……………… driver of the car was not hurt.**

a) A b) An c) The d) No article

**39- ……………… mobile phone was invented in 1947.**

a) An b) The c) A d) Some

**40- Tom was tired so he went to ……………… bed early.**

a) an b) a c) the d) no article

**41- I can't find my baggage. Someone must have taken --- by mistake.**

a) him b) her c) them d) it

**42- Five pounds --------not enough to buy the book.**

a) is b) are c) were d) have

**43- The police-------searching the criminal.**

a) is b) are c) were d) have

**44- Politics ---------------- my best subject at university.**

a) is b) are c) were d) have

**45- How -------people are there in the team?**

a) much b) many c) long d) little

**46- How many seconds ----- there in an hour?**

a) is b) are c) have d) would

**47- Ten kilometres ------- a long way to run.**

a) been b) have c) is d) are

**48- Would you like ------ cup of tea?**

a) much b) some c) a d) any

**49- There is ------- in my soup.**

a) hairs b) some hair c) a hair d) any hair

**50- I'm going to buy ----- bread.**

a) many b) some c) a d) an

**51- You need ------- money to travel around the world.**

a) much b) many c) lot of d) a few

**52- How ------ baggage do you have?**

a) many b) lots of c) much d) a lot of

**53- ------- pupils came to the class today because it was raining heavily.**

a) Many b) Little c) Much d) Few

**54- She asked for ------ information about guided tours outside Cairo.**

a) a b) an c) any d) some

**55- I haven't made ------ mistakes in the exercise.**

a) any b) some c) no d) much

**56- What's wrong with you? Have you got ------ cold?**

a) any b) a c) an d) a few

**57- ----- in this cup is not clean.**

a) Water b) The water c) A water d) Waters

**58- There ----- any sugar here. We need to get some.**

a) isn't b) aren't c) doesn't d) hasn't

**59- Twenty litres of petrol ------- fill my car.**

a) isn't b) don't c) doesn't d) hasn't

**60- How ----- times have you seen that film?**

a) many b) much c) lots d) different

# Test On Unit (4)

## Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

**1. If someone is not active, this means they are …………………..**

**a. lazy b. new c. inactive d. modern e. foreign**

**2. - People should ………………….. their parents when they are old.**

**a. avoid b. look after c. look for d. take care of e. kill**

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

**3. Tourism plays a -------------------- role in our national income**

**a – negative b - positive c - passive d – drawback**

**4. Is there a ---------------------- between crime and poverty?**

**a - connection b communication c – connect d-connected**

**5. We should think carefully of the magnificent inventions instead of taking them for----------.**

**a – gratitude b – granite c – granted d – groom**

**6. Mr. Ali spent most of his time ---the lessons which he will explain..**

**a – prepare b – preparing c – to prepare d – prepared**

**7. The information about the new competition can be seen on the -------**

**a – noticeboard b – broad c - abroad d – boarding**

**8. Athletics ------------------ us a lot.**

**a – benefits b – benefit c – is benefited d have benefited**

**9. The antonym of positive is …………………**

**a – good b – nice c - negative d – fine**

**10. The master promised that he 'd punish the …who hit his classmate.**

**a – bully b – teacher c – clerk d – actor**

**11. Do you have ……………. free time this afternoon?**

**a) a b) the c) many d) any**

**12. We don't have ……………. free time. We'll have to hurry.**

**a) many b) some c) a lot d) much**

**13. How ……………. times have you seen that film?**

**a) many b) much c) lots d) different**

**14. ………………… children are having a picnic in the park.**

**a) Any b) Much c) Lots d) Some**

**15. There aren't ……………… cars on the road this morning.**

**a) many b) some c) a lot d) much**

16. **Bad news ....................... make people happy.**

a) don't b) doesn't c) haven't d) aren't

**Read the following passage , then Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :**

Plants have been used for treating illnesses since primitive times. Paintings in the tombs of the pharaohs show that plants were being used by the Ancient Egyptians for medical purposes. Today, some modern drugs are still based on natural herbs. Aspirin, for example, is based on the bark of the willow tree. Natural remedies are attracting increasing attention all over the world. The advantage of herbal medicine is that the whole of the plant can be used. The powerful substance in the plant cures the illness while the contents of the rest of the plant may help to prevent any harmful side effects. In this way, herbal medicines may be safer than chemical ones. Garlic is just one herb that has been used throughout the world as a cure for diseases as it is used to treat hair problems. Similarly, henna, which is known to be good for the hair, can also be used in the treatment of cancer.

If you pay a visit to a herbalist shop in Cairo, you will be struck by the different colours and smells. There are jars full of tree barks, roots, powders, oils and spices. The customer enters the shop and explains **his** symptoms to the herbalist, who will take notes, study medical reports and check his reference books before writing out a prescription.

**Choose the correct answer from a ,b, c or d:**

**1-Natural remedies are attracting attention because they……………**

a) are used in Egypt b)can treat few diseases

b) are exported from Egypt c)have no side effects

**2- Garlic is an example of…………..**

a- modern drugs b-artificial herbs c- chemical medicines d- natural remedies

**3-………is a physical condition that shows you may have a particular disease.**

a- prescription b- remedy c-property d- symptom

**4-A herbalist writes out a prescription ……….. checking his reference books.**

a) during b- while c-before d- after

**5-The pronoun "his" in the last paragraph refers to the………..**

a-herbalist b- the writer c- prescription d- customer

**6-What is common between garlic and henna? They are……..**

a-Taking care of cancer b- side effects c-chemical treatment d-taking care of hair

**7-We knew that pharaohs had much interest about plants through……….**

a-photos b- garlic c-herbs d- paintings

**Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:**

1- If we destroy the environment, our children won't be able to enjoy it. Our heritage is very valuable, therefore we should keep it.

1- اذا دمرنا البيئه فلن يستطيع اطفالنا الاستمتاع بها فتراثنا ذو قيم جدا ويجب ان نحافظ عليه

2- اذا دمرنا البيئه فلن يستطيع اطفالنا الاستمتاع بها فميراثنا قيم جدا ويجب ان نحافظ عليه

3- اذا دمرنا البيئه فلن يستطيع اطفالنا الاستمتاع بها فتراثنا قيم جدا ويجب ان نحافظ عليه

4- اذا دمرنا البيئه فيجب علي اطفالنا الاستمتاع بها فتراثنا ذو قيم جدا ويجب ان نحافظ عليه

2- Sports play a vital role in forming one's character. They teach him how to be independent and self-confident.

1- تلعب الرياضه دورا حيويا في تشكيل شخصيه الفرد فهي تعلمه الاستقلاليه و الثقه بالنفس.

2- تلعب الرياضه دورا حيويا في تشكيل شخصيه الفرد فهي تجعله مستقلا وواثق بالنفس.
3- تلعب الرياضه دورا حيويا في تشكيل شخصيه الفرد فهي تعلمه المهنيه والثقه بالنفس.
4- تلعب الرياضه دورا مهنيا في تشكيل شخصيه الفرد فهي تعلمه الاستقلاليه والثقه بالنفس.

| الصبر و التعاون والتسامح من اهم الصفات التَي تساعد المرءعلى النجاح ومواجهة كافة الصعوبات |
|---|

a) Patience, coordination and tolerance are the most important qualities which help one to succeed and face all difficulties.

b) Patience, co-operation and tolerance are the least important qualities which help one to succeed and face all challenges.

c) Patience, co-operation and tolerance are the most important qualities which help one to succeed and face all hardships.

d) Patience, co-operation and tolerance are the most important factors that helps one to succeed and encounter all hardships.

| - لا نستطيع الحياة بدون ما نتنفسه من هواء أو ما نأكله من نبات أو ما نشربه من ماء. |
|---|

a) We cannot life without the clean air we breathe, the plants we eat, or the water we drink.

b) No can live without the clean air we breathe, the plants we eat, or the water we drink.

c) We cannot live without the clean air we breathe, the plants we eat, or the water we drink.

d) Cannot live without the clean air we breathe, the plants we eat, or the water we drink.

***4- Write an essay of about 150 words on one of the following:***

The importance of education

# Unit (5)
# Communication

## Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| communication | اتصال | Connected | متصل |
| The internet | الانترنت | Malware | برمجيات خبيثة |
| technology | تكنولوجيا | cyberbullying | التنمر الالكتروني |
| Steal | يسرق | airport | مطار |
| information | معلومات | power station | محطه طاقة |
| organization | منظمه | major | رئيسي |
| cause | سبب | Be emptied | يتم تفريغه |
| Link | رابط | smartphone | هاتف زكى |
| system | نظام | imagine | تخيل |
| Internet of things | التواصل بالأجهزة | an app | تطبيق |
| flying taxis | تكسيات طائرة | driveless cars | سيارات بلا قائد |
| robot | انسان آلى | electric cars | سيارات كهربائية |
| an advert | اعلان | petrol cars | سيارات تسير بالبنزين |
| sat-nav | ملاحة فضائية | machine | اله |
| flexible | مرن | worldwide | عالميا |
| control | يتحكم فى | Communicate with | يتصل ب |
| Message | رسالة | document | وثيقه |
| Important | مهم | create | يخلق - يبدع |
| Similar to | مشابه ل | device | جهاز |
| Disadvantages | عيوب | latest | احدث |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Possible | ممكن | posting photos | نشر صور |
| online | علي النت | no longer | لم يعد |
| Hack | يخترق | Expert in-on | خبير في |
| Phishing | الاحتيال - الخداع | Control | تحكم - يتحكم |
| Uploading | تحميل للنت | Heating | التدفئه |
| flexible | مرن | Lighting | الاضاءه |
| arrangement | اعداد | Decision | قرار |
| prediction | تنبؤ | Criminal | مجرم |
| Sat nav | الملاحه بالقمر الصناعي | intention | نيه |
| introduce | يقدم | definitely | بالتأكيد |
| abroad | الخارج | Probably | من المحتمل |
| possibility | احتماليه | Advert | اعلان |
| flying taxis | التاكسي الطائر | add | يضيف |
| safe | امن | change | يغير |
| poster | ملصق - اعلان | lock | يغلق |
| password | كلمه السر | trick | يخدع |
| blog | مدونه | camp | معسكر |
| bully | يبلطج | experience | خبره |
| socialise | يختلط اجتماعيا | properly | بطريق صحيحه |
| click | يضغط علي | embarrassing | محير -مربك |
| furious | غاضب | Strange | غريب |
| account | حساب | Website | موقع علي النت |
| Creative | مبدع | anti-virus | ضد الفيروسات |
| take turns | يتناوب | Software | برمجيات |
| Suggest | يقترح | Mention | يذكر |
| Tasks | مهام | Recognize | يتعرف علي |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Behaviour | سلوك | Business | عمل - شركه |
| Accident | حادثه | Driverless | ذاتيه القياده |
| Illegal | غير قانوني | Collect | يجمع - يحضر |
| Enough | كافي | Electric | كهربائي |
| conclude | يختم | Petrol | بنزين |
| do a survey | يقوم بدراسه | brilliant | لامع - ذكي |
| do damage | يسبب تلف | ready | مستعد |
| danger | خطر | book=reserve | يحجز |
| credit card | كارت ائتمان | robot | انسان الي |
| teenager | مراهق | choose | يختار |
| Personal | شخصي | company | شركه - صحبه |
| Details | تفاصيل | employment | وظيفه |
| Delete | يحذف | ring | يتصل - حلقه |
| Comment | تعليق | Focus on | يركز |
| airports | مطارات | article | مقاله - اداه |
| adult | بالغ | evidence | دليل |

## Listening

1-Hassan : Last week, I was reading about a new online game and saw an advert that said I could get this game for free. All I had to do was complete a form with my name, email address and credit card details. I don't have a credit card, but I sometimes use my dad's card to buy things. Of course, it was a scam. They just wanted the credit card details so they could steal money, but it looked just like a real advert. I think lots of kids would be so excited to get a free game they wouldn't think carefully about it.

2-Leila : I'm leaving school this year and I want to get a job in a bank. My teacher told me that employers often look online to see what we've posted, so I decided to google my name to see what they might find. It was scary. All the photos and the 'funny' comments I'd ever posted were there and I couldn't delete them. I didn't realise it's almost impossible to remove personal data from the internet.

3-Saeed : I love reading my friend's social media posts, but some people write really horrible things about other teenagers. One of my friends posted a photo of himself on his new bike and he got lots of rude comments about how he looked and how ugly his bike is. I couldn't believe it! These kids would never, never bully my friend at school, so why do it online? I'm really careful about what I say on the internet now!

## The Internet of Things

Communication is no longer about people talking to one another, but about machines talking to machines. This is known as the Internet Of Things (IOT). Technology is developing so fast that experts believe everyone will be connected to the IOT in a few years.

Many things in our own homes are going to be connected to the IOT. Already, people can control their heating and lighting from their phones, but in the future computers will make the decisions for us. They'll even be able to say when the rubbish bins need to be emptied and control how much water we use!

Cars can already connect to the internet using smartphones, but imagine if you can get a driverless car to come and collect you using an app on your phone. All driverless cars will be electric and much cleaner than petrol ones. Experts think our roads will be safer as there will be fewer accidents using driverless cars.

Many people don't think IOT is safe enough yet. Computers collect information about people and businesses which criminals can steal. They use this information to hack into organisations like hospitals, power stations and airports, and cause major security problems.

## Video script Section

Sometimes teenagers experience bullying because they look different, have different abilities or different opinions and experiences. If you think someone is being bullied, what should you do? Parents and teachers are there to give advice when bullying happens. If you know someone is being bullied, you should tell the teacher. You can also offer to help the person tell their parents. You can keep a note of any bullying you see so that you have plenty of information to tell your teacher. The teacher can then talk to the bully about everything they have done. Be kind to the person who is being bullied. Make sure that they know you support them and do not like the bully's behaviour. Spend time talking and socialising with them to help them build new friendships. Invite them to join your friends. Agree with your friends that you will make it clear to the bully that you do not like their behaviour.

## Reading

Last week, I was playing online when I saw an advert for a free game. I clicked on the link and wrote my name, address and some bank details. When I tried to download

the game nothing happened. It was a scam! My dad was furious because they stole money from his bank account and my computer stopped working properly! Don't click on links you don't recognise and never give your personal details on a strange website. Oh, and remember to use anti-virus software to stop thieves!

****************************************************************************************************

Student A: You are a teenager. You have learned at school that the internet isn't always a safe place for young people. Ask your parent for some advice about how to stay safe online.

Student B: You are a parent and you want your teenage son/daughter to stay safe online. Tell him/her five things he/she can do to stay safe online.

## Stay safe on line

Don't add your personal details to a website
DO change your password often
Don't click on a link you don't recognize
DO lock your phone
Do lock your social media accounts
Don't upload embarrassing photos.
Don't save bank details on a website.
Do use anti-virus software.
Do use different passwords on different internet sites.
Don't write unkind comments about other people

## Prepositions, Idioms & Expressions &Prepositions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **No longer** | لم يعد | **Satellite navigation** | ملاحة بالقمر الصناعي |
| **Anti virus software** | مضاد للفيوسلت | **Careful about** | حريص علي |
| **Make the decision for us** | يتخذ لنا القرار | **Credit card** | كارت ائتمان |
| **Driverless car** | سيارة بلا قائد | **Bank account** | حساب في البنك |
| **Hack into organisations** | يقتحم منظمة | **Personal details** | تفاصيل شخصية |
| **A Worldwide network** | شبكة عالمية | **Click on a link** | ينقر علي الرابط |
| **Embarrassing photos** | صور محرجة | **Social media** | وسائل تواصل اجتماعية |

## Definitions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **communication** | systems to send and receive information<br>أنظمة لإرسال واستقبال معلومات | اتصال |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **internet** | a worldwide computer network | الانترنت |
| **technology** | the use of science to create devices for everyday use | تكنولوجيا |
| **connected** | when more than one thing is joined or linked | متصل - مرتبط |
| **anti-virus** | a software that removes unwanted programs from a computer | ضد الفيروسات |
| **app** | a computer programme designed to perform or do a specific function برنامج كمبيوتر تم تصميمه لأداء أو عمل وظيفة محددة | تطبيق |
| **security** | to protect a place or person | امن |
| **smartphone** | a device that can connect to the internet جهاز يمكن أن يتصل بالانترنت | تليفون ذكي |
| **hacking** | breaking into a computer system illegally<br>إختراق جهاز كمبيوتر بشكل غير قانوني | إختــــراق نظــــام كمبيـــوتر لســـرقة معلومات |
| **uploading**<br>**personal details** | copying information such as your address and phone number to the internet نسخ معلومات مثل عنوانك ورقم تليفونك على الانترنت | يحمل علي انت معلومات شخصيه |
| **downloading**<br>**malware** | putting software from the internet onto a computer that will damage it.<br>وضع برنامج من الانترنت إلى الكمبيوتر والذي سوف يدمره | تنزيل من النت |
| **scam** | a dishonest plan to steal money | غش - خداع |
| **sail** | a piece of material used to control wind power on a ship or a boat. | يبحر |
| **phishing** | Trying to trick a person by into giving information over the internet to take money from them. | الاحتيال - الغش |
| **smartphone** | A device that can connect to the internet | تليفون ذكي |
| **leader** | The person who controls others | قائد |
| **Kneel down** | To show respect and need for help. | يركع |
| **spade** | A tool to dig the earth with and make holes. | جاروف |
| **cyberbullying** | sending messages online to frighten or worry someone<br>إرسال رسائل على الانترنت لتخيف أو تزعج شخص ما | بلطجة اليكترونية |
| **Link** | a connection between two places that allows people to communicate or travel between them<br>وصلة بين مكانين والتي تسمح للناس بالتواصل أو التنقل (التجول) فيما بينهم | رابطه |
| **posting** | To send a letter or a hvsphoto to somebody by post / mail | ارسال |
| **password** | a secret word that you must use before being allowed to use a computer system<br>كلمة سر يجب أن تستخدمها قبل السماح لك باستخدام جهاز كمبيوتر | كلمه السر |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **uploading** | To move data to the internet | تحميل علي النت |

# Prepositions

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| worried about قلق على<br>hack into يخترق إلى<br>talk to (machines) يتحدث إلى<br>careful about حذر من<br>socialise with<br>يشارك في نشاط جماعي مع | communicate with يتصل بـ<br>connect to يتصل بـ ..<br>talk about يتحدث عن<br>ask for يطلب<br>plenty of كثرة من، وفرة من | break into يقتحم<br>click on ينقر على ، يضغط على<br>know about يعرف عن<br>focus on يركز على<br>agree with يتفق مع |

# Synonyms Antonyms

| Word | Synonyms | Antonyms |
|---|---|---|
| **communicate يتصل** | transfer ينقل, transmit ينقل | separate يفصل, hide يختفي |
| **security أمن** | safety أمن | danger خطر, harm ضرر، أذى |
| **connected (adj) متصل** | joined, linked متصل, related متصل, | unrelated منفصل, unconnected غير متصل |
| **link (n) أداة ربط، رباط** | bond رابط, knot رباط | |
| **link (v) يربط** | connect يربط، يصل, join يصل | divide يفصل, detach يفك، يفصل, separate يفصل, disconnect يفصل |
| **scam عملية احتيال** | swindle احتيال, roguery نصب، احتيال, | honesty أمانة, truth صدق، حقيقة, |
| **hacking إختراق نظام كمبيوتر لسرقة معلومات** | piracy قرصنة, privateer قرصنة | |
| **safe آمن** | alright سليم، بخير, secure آمن | harmful ضار, risky معرض للخطر, unsafeغير آمن, dangerous خطير |
| **steal يسرق** | rob يسرق, thieve يسرق | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| device<br>جهاز، آداة، وسيلة | implement آداة، آلة,<br>instrument آلة،أداة, tool أداة | |

# Language Notes

| |
|---|
| 5 - device …… / اداة او اله جهاز devise …… يبتكر advice…. … نصيحه advise….. ينصح |
| ☞communicate in يتصل باستخدام لغة : ☞I can communicate in English. |
| ☞communicate with يتصل مع : ☞ I can communicate with tourists in English. |
| ☞ encourage ( مفعول ) + to+ ( مصدر ) : ☞We should encourage them to move around the class |
| ☞ help ( مفعول ) + to+ ( مصدر ) أو ( مصدر فقط ) |
| ☞The teacher was the society's engineer, helping to build ( build) it. |
| ☞ Make ( مفعول ) + مصدر ☞The strict teacher makes his students respect him |
| ☞ Make ( مفعول ) + صفة ☞ Your success makes me happy |
| ☞ like ( مثل ) ☞ A teacher is like the layers of the earth |
| ☞As ( كـ ) ☞ My father works as a teacher / He is a teacher |

| | |
|---|---|
| experience | خبرة فى مجال العمل (اسم لا يعد و لا يسبقها أداة نكرة) |
| experiences | مواقف / تجارب (يمر بها الانسان فى حياته) |
| experiment | تجربة (تستخدم عندما نتحدث عن العلماء و أبحاثهم) |

| |
|---|
| Ex: I'm afraid I don't have much sales experience. |
| His experiences in Germany were rather depressing. |
| They did a number of experiments last week. |

| | |
|---|---|
| work عمل ـ مكان العمل (اسم لا يعد) | career الحياة العملية للفرد |
| job وظيفة ـ عمل ( اسم يعد) | profession مهنة (تحتاج لمؤهلات وتدريب ) |

| |
|---|
| Ex: I have got a lot of work to do. Mr Ahmed leaves work at two o'clock. |
| He has got a job as a teacher. I have got a lot of jobs to do. |

**He started his career five years ago.** **Teaching is a noble profession.**

**enjoy / finish + v. + ing** **ينتهى من / يستمتع بـ**

**Ex: I enjoy watching football on TV. - Have you finished reading the story?**

# Exercise on vocabulary

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

**1- ………………is a computer programme designed to perform a specific function.**
a) SAT b) App c) Add d) Nav

**2- Ali and Heba are at the airport, waiting for you to ……………….them.**
a) collect b) construct c) connect d) comment

**3- In fact, Chinese ……………….was much more advanced than western analysts realised at the time.**
a) biology b) geography c) geology d) technology

**4- The report must be electronically mailed to our main office by 9.00 am using the ……….**
a) interact b) internet c) telephone d) rocket

**5- For the ……………….of passengers, all hand baggage is carefully checked.**
a) solution b) preservation c) security d) danger

**6- Internet users can……………….their material to a desktop PC back in the office.**
a) carry b) upload c) download d) handle

**7- Huda and her friend were involved in a …………to get LE 5 million from the company.**
a) scan b) scam c) security d) secret

**8- The boy experienced a high level of ………….and upsetting people on the internet.**
a) forgery b) robbery c) cyberbullying d) theft

**9- The company recently launched a free phone……………….that translate conversations while you speak.**
a) app b) shape c) phenomenon d) form

**10- Download the free…………to get cash back when you shop on your mobile phone.**
a) information b) plan c) data d) app

**11- To open a file on your computer, double ……………….the right button on the mouse.**
a) click b) lock c) close d) open

**12- People need assurances that their pension will be……………….to increases in the cost of living.**
a) lacked b) linked c) leaked d) locked

**13- The disease is so slow to……………….that some patients may die of old age first.**
a) devise b) envelop c) develop d) evolve

**14- This particular problem has been puzzling……………….for a long time.**
a) exports b) experts c) conductors d) waiters

**15- Electricity in Egypt is generated mainly in large ……………….**
a) power points b) power plants c) power stations d) power games

**16- Whenever anything goes wrong with our washing………………. It costs a fortune to get it fixed.**
a) machine b) magic c) instrument d) gadget

**17- The police had planted a listening ……………….inside his apartment.**
a) motor b) device c) advice d) tractor

**18- Nowadays, you can shop all your needs……………….from any big supermarket.**
a) offline b) online c) inline d) up line

**19- A fat……………….may suffer agonies of self-consciousness.**
a) teenager b) infant c) kid d) toddler

**20- These chemicals may contaminate the water supply and ……………….cancer.**
a) reason b) cause c) make d) cost

**21- The use of science to create devices for everyday use is called……………….**
a) technology b) biography c) photography d) biology

**22- I would prefer ……………….for a big company.**
a) working b) to work c) work d) will work

**23- The boss allowed us……………….work an hour earlier.**
a) left b) leave c) to leave d) leaving

**24- They made him……………….money back to them.**
a) pay b) paid c) paying d) to pay

**25- Rania is still……………….the phone. I think we'd better start dinner without her.**
a) with b) at c) of d) on

**26- The company has bought six new computers to help……………….sales.**
a) monitor b) monitored c) monitoring d) monitors

**27- As soon as she picks the baby up, he stops ……………….**
a) to crying b) cry c) crying d) cries

**28- The doctor told me there was no reason to be worried……………….my health.**
a) at b) of c) about d) with

**29- They kept him locked up for five days and even prevented him from communicating ……………….his family.**
a) into b) about c) at d) with

**30- There is a clear link between crime and poverty. "Link" has the same meaning as ……….**
a) collection b) belonging c) conservation d) connection

**31- He was a victim of a currency scam from his partner. "Scam" has the same meaning as a ……………….**
a) scare b) scope c) swindle d) scan

**32- This motorway connects Mansoura with Cairo. The word "connects" has the opposite meaning of ………………..**

a) untie  b) disconnects  c) cuts  d) divides

**33- Make sure that the building is in a complete……………….before you leave.**

a) security  b) secretary  c) scrutiny  d) securely

**34- He used his computer to……………….into the competition company without permission and took important information.**

a) lock  b) rob  c) hack  d) steal

**35- The ……………….of our passengers is very important to us on all our flights.**

a) danger  b) security  c) threat  d) grave

**36- I love camping because there is no ……………….with the outside world.**

a) information  b) communication  c) reaction  d) application

**37- The email says I have won a prize, but I don't believe it. I think it's a ……………….**

a) scan  b) fact  c) reality  d) scam

**38- They found out he was downloading……………….onto the office computer to stop it working.**

a) hardware  b) link  c) malware  d) connection

**39- ……………….is not allowed at this school. If we find anyone sending unkind information about students online, they will be in trouble.**

a) Cyberbullying  b) Cybercafe  c) Cyberbet  d) Cyberspace

**40- Put that gun down! are you totally ……………….of something?**

a) pleased  b) hungry  c) crazy  d) thirsty

**41- A piece of material used to control wind power on a ship or boat is called a ……………….**

a) sake  b) sale  c) sail  d) fare

**42- ……………….down means to show respect and need for help.**

a) Knifed  b) Knocked  c) Knew  d) Knelt

**43- I stopped ……………….the magazine and turned out the light.**

a) reads  b) reading  c) read  d) to reading

**44- Some people ……………….when they pray.**

a) kneel down  b) kneel up  c) speak  d) jump

**45- Ali and his brother never ………………. . They have always been good friends.**

a) fight  b) might  c) sight  d) tight

## Choose the Two (2) correct answers out of the Five (5) options given:

**1- We should be careful not to be deceived by a................or....................on the internet.**

a. scam  b.robber  c. fraud  d. truth  e.scan

**2- Security is kept by the police . " Security is the antonym of......................**

a. risky  b. danger  c. hunger  d. harm  e. safety

**3- The internet has a lot of advantages and some disadvantages. " Advantages and disadvantages means.....................**

a. merits and demerits b. gains and losesc. pros and cons d. help and aid e. security and danger

4- **My uncle lives in an isolated village. The word "isolated" can be replaced by ............**

. a) close b) remote c) smart d) distant e) violent

5- **Although he works hard, he doesn't earn much money. The antonyms of "earn" are ..............**

a) lose b) pray c) try d) hunt e) pay

# Grammar

## Future tenses أزمنة المستقبل

### كلمات المستقبل

**Tomorrow / next / soon / in the future /in 2030**

1- ( **shall أو will + المصدر أولاً** )♣

**Will ( shall ) is used** حالات استخدام المستقبل البسيط :

♣

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **1-To express a future fact** | **التعبير عن حقيقة** | • **I'll be** 18 next year. |
| **2 To decide something quickly.** | **اتخاذ قرار بعمل شيء** | • **I'll have** coffee, please |
| **4- To offer to do something** | **في حالة العرض** | • **I'll clean** the car for you |
| • **Shall** I **help** you? في العرض و **Shall** we have a party? في تكوين الاقتراح **shall** تستخدم ♣ | | |
| **5- To make an arrangement** | **الترتيب لعمل شيء** | • **I'll see** you this evening |
| **6 – To promise .** | **الوعد** | • **I will buy** you a car when you succeed. |
| **7- To make a threat** | **التهديد** | • **I'll resign** if I don't get a pay rise. |
| ♣ **لاحظ استخدام المستقبل البسيط غالبا مع هذة التعبيرات.** | | |
| **I believe / I feel sure / Perhaps / I expect / I'm sure / I think / I don't thi** | | |
| **wonder / probably / I suppose /I hope / definitely /** | | |
| •There is a good film on TV about science fiction. **I think you will enjoy it.**<br>• **I expect** she **will pass** the test.<br>• **I don't think** he **will leave** the country<br>• It will probably rain tomorrow.<br>**To predict event** **التنبؤ بالأحداث**<br>• This boy will be a doctor in the future. | | |

**السمات الشخصية لا تعتبر دليل ونستخدم معها ( will + المصدر )**

♣ **My brother is clever . I think he will be a doctor .**

♣**Ahmed is fast. I think he will win the race.**

**2- ( am - is – are + going to + المصدر )**

**( intentions / plans / and decisions / want ) ♣تعبر عن 1 – نية مخطط لها من قبل**

♣ We have already **decided ( planned)**

. We are going to buy a new house next year.

♣ I want to buy a new car so **I'm going to save** a lot of money.

♣ She is going to spend her summer holiday in Alex. This is her plan
♣ He is going to do the post graduate studies abroad. This is his decision.
♣The chair is broken. You are going to fall 2 – حدث سيحدث بناء على دليل أو واقع حالي
♣ The sky is dark and cloudy. I think it is going to rain.
♣ Watch out .You are going to break the vase .
♣ I listened to the weather forecast. It’s going to rain.

**Present reality جمل تعبر عن حقيقة في المضارع**

♣ He is running fast . He is going to win the race .
♣ He is driving too fast . He is going to make an accident .
♣ The other team 's players are very big. It is going to be a difficult match

---

## 3- ( The Present Continuous Tense زمن المضارع المستمر

♣ نستخدم المضارع المستمر (am- is – are + v+ ing ) للتعبير عن فعل في المستقبل تم الترتيب له )
♣ I can’t meet you tomorrow. I’m seeing the dentist.
♣ I am leaving the office at 11. ( I have permission )
♣ We have arranged everything. We are giving a party tomorrow.
♣ I’ve bought our tickets . We are watching the match on the stadium next Friday.
♣I’ve arranged everything to give a party tomorrow.
♣ I’m giving a party tomorrow.
♣ We are playing football tomorrow. Everything is arranged .

---

## 4-(The Present Simple Tense زمن المضارع البسيط

1- نستخدم المضارع البسيط للتعبير عن حدث مستقبلي طبقاً لجدول زمني Timetable
( trains / planes / rockets / school / cinema / theatre ) هذه الاماكن والمواصلات تسير طبقاً لجدول مواعيد
♣ The train leaves at 6 o'clock./
♣ The final exams take place in next June.
♣When does the film start ?
♣It starts at 7.00 p.m tonight .
♣Our English lesson starts at 8.00 .
♣ When does Ramadan start ? 2 – يستخدم لتعبير عن التقويم : Calendar
3-ويستخدم بعد الروابط الزمنية في المستقبل

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♣ After I finish university, I will look for a job. ♣ I won’t play tennis until I do my homework.
♣ As soon as he travels abroad , he will send me a visa.

---

## 4-(The Future continuous زمن المستقبل المستمر

**يتكون زمن المستقبل المستمر من will be + v + ing**

♣I will be playing football at this time tomorrow .

♣We will be watching TV from 7.30 to 9.30 tomorrow .

## -(The Future perfect زمن المستقبل التام

**will have + pp يتكون زمن المستقبل التام من**

**( by + فترة زمنية )( in----- time يستخدم مع**

♣**We will have graduated by next august**

♣ **I will have furnished my flat in three weeks' time**

♣**She will have decorated the flat by Friday .**

♣**By next month , I will have written a new book.**

# Execises on Grammar

## Choose the correct answer:

**1- My brother ……………… 18 years old next week.**
a) is going to be b) is being c) will be d) is

**2- The next plane……………… at 6.**
a) will arrive b) is going to arrive c) is arriving d) arrives

**3- Don't be late , the bus ……………. At exactly ten o'clock.**
a- Leaves b- going to leave c- has left d- left

**4- It's 35 degrees and it's only 7 a.m. It .................... very hot today.**
a was b is going to be c is being d will be

**5- Look, there's a sandstorm. I ……………………… the windows.**
a-will close b-close c-am gong to close d-am closing

**6- There are no clouds in the sky today. I think that it……………… very hot.**
a- is going to be b- will be c- is being d- is

**7- I feel terrible with a severe stomach. I think I………. be sick.**
a should b am going to c am to d. will

**8- We .................. married next month. Would you like to come to the wedding?**
a-will have got b-are getting c-will get d-got

**9- I think it ………………… be hot tomorrow.**
a is b is going to c will be d going to

**10- He ……….work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.**
a. is leaving b. is going to leave c. will leave d. leaves

**11- The film ................ at 7.30 this evening.**
a- starts b- will start c- started d- is starting

**12- She.............an engineer when she leaves university. That is her plan,**
a- will become b- has become c- is going to become d- becomes

**13- Someone's at the door. I……………………who it is**
a- am seeing b- will see c- am going to see d- see

**14- There's a book club meeting after school and everyone...........there.**
a) is going to go b) will go c) are going to go d) goes

**15- The train to Cairo is on platform four and it ..................in thirty minutes.**
a) is leaving b) will be leaving c) leaves d) will leave
**16- 62. We.................a family party on Saturday. Would you like to come?**
a) will have b) going to have c) are having d) have
**17- Take your umbrella with you or you ………………. wet.**
a) get b) will get c) are getting d) would get
**18- They ……….a party next week. Everything is arranged.**
a. have b. are having c. are going to have d. have had
**19- Our last lesson ……………………….. at two o'clock this afternoon.**
a-is finishing b-will finish c-finishes d-going to finish
**20- There are a lot of people in the room. It…………….. difficult to find a chair.**
a-is b-will be c-is going to be d- will have been
**21- He hasn't studied hard. I think he………………..this exam.**
a- will fail b- fails c- is going to fail d- failed
**22- I expect Ahmed ………………..through his exams.**
a- is getting b- is going to get c- will get d- would get
**23- Go and see that film. I'm sure that you…………….it.**
a- will enjoy b- are enjoying c- are going to enjoy d- enjoy
**24- Look out! The rock is loose. It……………on your head.**
a- is going to fall b- will fall c- is falling d- falls
**25- I think it ………………. rain because the sky is really dark.**
a) is going to rain b) is raining c) rains d) will rain
**26- The earth is very crowded. People……….on the moon.**
a. are living b. will live c. live d. are going to live
**27- Watch out! The baby …………………….. .**
a. will fall b. is falling c. is going to fall d. will be fallen
**28- I'm sure the match................really exciting.**
a. will be b. is being c. is going to be d. would be
**29- I've have decided that I ..........part in the next competition.**
a. going to take b. will take c. am taking d. take
**30- Drive faster! If you don't hurry up, she.................. the baby by the time we get to the hospital.**
a) will have b) will have had c) will be having d) is having
**31- The mechanic ......................repairing your car by the end of the week.**
a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) is finishing
**32- We .................. studying this book by the end of this year.**
a) finish b) will be finishing c) will have finished d) are finishing
**33- Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, we............ tennis.**

a) are playing b) will be playing c) will have played d) played

**34- Tomorrow we're playing tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 5 o'clock, we............ tennis.**

a) are playing b) will be playing c) will have played d) played

**35- I predict that in the future mobile phones.................... much smaller.**

a) were b) are going to be c) are d) will be

**36- I'm going on holiday on Saturday. This time next week I................... on a beach.**

a) am going to lie b) am lying c) will lie d) will be lying

**37- At one o'clock tomorrow, I.................... lunch with my friends.**

a) was eating b) eating c) will be eating d) ate

**38- By ten o'clock tonight, I..................... all my homework.**

a) will do b) will have done c) do d) will be doing

**39- Let's eat dinner when John................. here.**

a) gets b) will get c) will have get d) get

**40- Experts think that Cairo ................ by more than half a million people next year.**

a) will grow b) will have grown c) will be growing d) grows

**41- I'm going to the airport in a minute. My plane ................. at ten o'clock.**

a) leave b) is leaving c) leaves d) will leave

**42- Wake me up by nine o'clock - I.................... long enough by then.**

a) will sleep b) have slept c) will be sleeping d) will have slept

**43- Look, I can give you a lift to the station because I...................that way anyway.**

a) won't drive b) will have driven c) drives d) will be driving

**44- My family ................... me out today for passing my exams.**

a) are taking b) take c) will take d) had taken

**45- My brother Karim ……….................law at Cairo University next year.**

a) has studied b) will study c) is going to study d) will have studied

**46- By the time my brother is 30, he …………. a successful lawyer!**

a) is becoming b) becomes c) will have become d) has become

**47- In the future, computers…..........….. traditional books.**

a) will replace b) will been replaced c) will be replacing d) will be replaced

**48- In the future most of our work ………. by machines.**

a) will be doing b) has been done c) will be d) will be done

**49- By the time we get to the stadium. The match……..........…**

a) will have started b) was starting c) is starting d) had started

**50- In the future, every new book will probably be…….......... as an e-book.**

a) publish b) publishing c) published d) publishes

**51- We hope that the road…..............….. early morning traffic.**

a) is reducing b) will have been reduced c) will be reduced d) will reduce

**52- She's going to look for a job as soon as she .................. in London.**

a) arrive b) have arrive d c) will arrive d) arrives

**53- There won't be anyone in the office. Everyone........................ home.**

a) will be going b) will have gone c) go d) have gone

**54- This time tomorrow, we'll be celebrating because we .................. our exams.**

a) will finish b) will have finished c) will be finishing d) are finishing

**55- By the time you get home, I.....................the house from top to bottom.**

a) will clean b) will be cleaning c) will have cleaned d) am cleaning

**56- I expect that Zamalik ……… the league. They have the best players and trainer in Egypt.**

a )win b)are going to win c) will win d)are winning

**57- For being strong-minded, she…………easily.**

a-won't peruade b – won't be peruaded c–isn't going to peruade d – is being persuaded

# Test On Unit (4)

## Choose the TWO correct answers out of the FIVE options given:

**1- If someone is not active, this means they are ……………………..**

a. lazy b. new c. inactive d. modern e. foreign

**2- People should …………………… their parents when they are old.**

a. avoid b. look after c. look for d. take care of e. kill

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

**1- She ……………….down to talk to her child.**

a) knelt b) knocked c) knew d) knifed

**2- - When something isn't ugly; it's ………………... .**

a) dull b) beautiful c) silly d) silliness

**3- They believed they were participating in an insurance………………., not a murder.**

a) scent b) section c) scam d) scan

**4- - I usually………… lost when I visit a new place for the first time.**

a) get b) bring c) send d) let

**5- The company makes………………to detect carbon monoxide to treat pollution.**

a) methods b) ways c) devices d) theories

**6- He's a coward and a ……………….who confuses physical strength with manhood.**

a) bully b) courageous c) potty d) buddy

**7- You're ……………….to lend him all that money – you'll never get it back.**

a) crazy b) young c) sane d) sound

**8- I didn't want to have a ……………with him because he was much stronger than me.**

a) knight b) tire c) fight d) tight

**9- Bibo ……………… work in an hour. He has arranged it with his boss.**

a) will leave b) is leaving c) is going to leave d) shall leave

**10- My brother ……………… ten next week.**

a) is going to be b) is being c) will be d) is

**11- A: I don't know the way to the post office. B: ……………… you.**

a) I'm showing b) I'll show c) I'm going to show d) I show

**12- The ceiling of this room doesn't look very safe. It ………………**

a) falls b) will fall c) is falling d) is going to fall

**13- Hazem ……………… his uncle tomorrow. He intends to do so.**

a) is going to visit b) will visit c) is visiting d) visits

**14- The plane from Damaries ………………...at Cairo airport at 7.00 am tomorrow.**

a) will arrive b) arrives c) is arriving d) is going to arrive

## Read the following passage , then Choose the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

**The word "clown" is sometimes used to *label* a person as foolish. But being called a clown is not always an insult. The art of clowning is an old, honorable tradition. It includes not just modern-day circus clowns but court jesters, who performed for kings or emperors, and theatrical clowns, who were onstage as early as 500 years ago. Throughout history, most cultures have had clowns. These clowns do more than just make people laugh. They are often shown as powerless fools, but sometimes clowns actually enjoy great freedom of speech. Using humor, clowns are able to question their leaders in a way ordinary people might not.**

**For example, in ancient China, the Emperor Shih Huang-Ti ordered the Great Wall of China to be built. During its construction, thousands of workers died due to poor working conditions. The Emperor planned to have the Great Wall painted, which would have resulted in even more lives lost. The Emperor's jester, Yu Sze, was the only person who dared to criticize this plan. He did so jokingly, but his jokes persuaded the Emperor not to paint the Great Wall. For this Yu Sze is now celebrated as a national hero in China. Clowns remind us that humor can be one of the most effective ways to influence people. The clowns of our culture-those who make us laugh and look at life in new ways-may not represent foolishness at all, but wisdom in disguise.**

## Choose the correct answer

1. **The author of this passage is most interested in……….. .**
   a) presenting the history of clowns
   b) explaining why Yu Sze is a hero
   c) discussing the role clowns play in a culture
   d-making people feel better about being called a clown
2. **In the first paragraph, the word 'label' most probably means…….. .**
   a) describe b) recognize c) despise d) honour
3. **To the author, Yu Sze persuaded the Chinese Emperor not to… .**
   a) build the Great Wall c) paint the Great Wall
   b) mistreat the workers d) starve the workers
4. **In the final paragraph, the author suggests that clowns may represent "wisdom in disguise." means that clowns……….. .**

a)are smarter than they appear
b) show up in unexpected places
c) should always be respected
d) dress up in costumes

5. **According to the author, humour is an effective way to ......people.**

a) entertain   b) change   c) influence   d) understand

6. **The antonym of the underlined word "construction" is ............**

a) instruction   b) destruction   c) production   d) injection

7. **The pronoun "his" in the last paragraph refers to ...........**

a- **Yu Sze**   b- the emperor   c-the king   d- the worker

**Choose the correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, or d:**

- يهدف منتدى شباب العالم المُقام فى مصر سنويا إلى الدعم الكامل للشباب، وتحديد كل المشكلات التي تواجهم وحلها

A ) The International Men Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, aims to fully support young people and identify and solve all the problems they face .

B )The World Youth Forum, which is annually held in Egypt, aims to fully support youth and identify and solve the problems they face.

C) The International Youth Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, seems to fully care for young people and simplify and solve the problems they face .

D) The local Youth Forum, which is held in Egypt annually, aims to fully look for young people and identify and postpone all the problems they .

- لم تعد الرياضه مجرد وسيله للاستمتاع بالوقت ولكنها ايضا تعلمنا دروسا عظيمه وتعزز قيم ساميه في نفوسنا

a. Sport is no longer just a means to enjoy time, but it also teaches us great lessons and reinforces noble values inside us.
b. Sport is no longer just a means to enjoyment time, but it also teaches us great lessons and weakens noble values inside us.
c. Sport is any longer just a means to enjoy time, but it also learns us great lessons and reinforces noble values inside us.
d. Sport is no longer just means for enjoy time, but it also teaches us good lessons and reinforces noble values outside us.

A lot of people worked from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many employees say this has increased their efficiency and saved time and effort.

1-عمل الكثير من الناس من المنزل خلال جائحة كوفيد - ١٩، ويقول العديد من العلماء إن هذا زاد من رفاهيتهم ووفر الوقت والجهد

2-عمل الكثير من الناس من المنزل خلال جائحة كوفيد - ١٩، ويقول العديد من الموظفين إن هذا زاد من كفاءتهم ووفر الوقت والجهد

3-عمل الكثير من الناس من المنزل بعد جائحة كوفيد - ١٩، ويقول العديد من أصحاب العمل إن هذا زاد من نشاط الموظفين ووفر الوقت والجهد

4-أقام الكثير من الناس في المنزل خلال جائحة كوفيد - ١٩، ويقول القليل من الموظفين إن هذا زاد من كفاءتهم ووفر الوقت والجهد

It's an undeniable fact that youth is the backbone of any nation and the base of its progress.

إنها حقيقة يمكن إنكارها أن الشباب هم العمود الفقري لأي أمة وأساس تقدمها

انها حقيقة لا يمكن إنكارها أن الشباب هم العمود الفقري لأي دوله واساسيات تقدمها

إنها حقيقة لا يمكن تحقيقها أن الشباب هم العمود الفقري لأي أمة وأساس تقدمها .

إنها حقيقة لا يمكن إنكارها أن الشباب هم العمود الفقري لأي أمة وأساس تقدمها

***- Write an essay of about 150 words on one of the following:***

The importance of the internet

# Unit (6)

# Learning from literature

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Treasure island | جزيرة الكنز | Plot | قطعة أرض |
| South Pacific | جنوب المحيط الهادى | cut flowers | يقص / يجمع الورود |
| currant row | صف من الزبيب | dig flowers | يحفر لزراعة الورود |
| poet | شاعر | follow rules | يتبع اللوائح / القوانين |
| poem | قصيدة | Novel | رواية |
| fruitful | مثمر | Gravel | حصى |
| poetry | شعر | Wonder | يتسآل |
| rhyme | قافية | Parent | والد (ولى أمر) |
| dried grass | حشائش جافة | Pleasant | سار |
| rhythm | / ايقاع (وزن) | learn new words | يتعلم كلمات جديدة |
| hay | تبن | feel well | يشعر أنه بصحة جيدة |
| too cold / swing | بارد جداً / ارجوحة | neighbour | جار |
| bare feet / | أقدام حافية / | son / daughter | أبن / أبنة |
| request | طلب | Especially | خاصة |
| formal | رسمى | Informal | غير رسمى |
| a comic | مجلة هزلية | Silly | سخيف |
| full-time writer | كاتب (ليس له وظيفة أخرى) | DVD / | اسطوانة |
| warmer places | أماكن أكثر دفئاً | Winter | الشتاء |
| improve health | يُحَسن الصحة | summer | الصيف / |
| the United States | الولايات المتحدة | possibly | من الممكن |
| For a while | لمدة / لفترة من الزمن | dress / | يلبس / |
| strange case | قضية / حالة غريبة | candlelight / | ضوء الشموع |
| travel books | كتب السفر / الترحال | path / wishes | ممر / أمانى |
| adventure stories | قصص المغامرة | hop (on) | يقفز / |
| popular | محبوب | Scottish / | اسكتلندى |
| go past | يمر بـ | grown-up | مكتمل النمو |
| as well as | / بالأضافة الى | Works | اعمال فنية |
| book of facts | كتاب عن الحقائق | a moving train | قطار متحرك |
| form of writing | شكل من اشكال الكتابة | Biography | سيرة (عن شخص آخر) |
| sentences | جمل | Tools | أدوات عادية |
| serious | جاد - خطير | Collection | مجموعة |
| quite | الى حدٍ ما | Including | مشتملاً على |
| length | طول | Contrast | يناقض |
| lines | سطور | autobiography | سيرة ذاتية (عن نفسه) |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| gardener | جناينى | clear sky | سماء صافية |
| a cook | طاهى | clearly describe | يصف ... بوضوح |
| verses | أبيات شعرية | romantic | رومانسى |
| feed animals | يُطعم الحيوانات | continue | يُكمل |
| lock the door | يقفل الباب بقفل | light / | الضوء |
| take the key | يأخذ المفتاح معه | mainly / sailing | أساساً / الابحار |
| kidnap | يختطف | Summer goes | ينتهى الصيف |
| pirates | قراصنة | Activities | أنشطة |
| masterpiece / queue | تحفة فنية / طابور | small stones | أحجار صغيرة |
| fair | عادل | hate / hatred | يكره / كره - بُغض |
| compare | يقارن | a poem's subject | موضوع القصيدة |

## Synonyms & antonyms

| Word | Synonyms | Antonyms |
|---|---|---|
| plot (n) قطعة أرض | lot قطعة أرض, parcel قطعة أرض, property عقار، ملكية | |
| dig يحفر، يستخرج بالحفر | delve ينقب, excavate يحفر, shovel يجرف بمجرفه | cover يغطي, fill, bury يدفن |
| gravel حصى | stones حصوات, rocks صخور pebbles حصاة | sand رمل |
| hop يثب على قدم واحدة | jump يقفز, leap يقفز، يثب, bound يقفز، يثب | still يهدأ، يسكن, stay يبقى |

## Expressions & Prepositions.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| best known as …. | معروف جيداً كـ ... | do me a favour | أعملى معروف |
| come from ….. | يأتى من ... | special about … | مميز بشأن ... |
| arranged in lines | مُرتب فى سطور | Like / Unlike ….. | مثل / على عكس ... |
| 44 years later | بعد 44 سنة | Be outside + v-ing | فى الخارج لفعل ... |
| wasn't always well | لم يكن دائماً بخير | make it easy to | يجعل من السهل أن |
| become a lawyer | يصبح محامياً | feel differently | يشعر بشكل مختلف |
| keep the gravel walk | يواصل العمل | everyday life | الحياة اليومية |
| grow things on land | يزرع أشياء فى الأرض | lay it down | يضعها جانباً |
| put … away | يضع شئ فى مكانه (يخزن) | sleep by day | ينام بالنهار |
| move earth with ... | يُحرك الأرض بـ ... | get up at night | يستيقظ بالليل |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| break up | يأخذ راحة / فاصل | bed in summer | النوم فى الصيف |
| No one else | لا أحد آخر | the rhyme is so clever | القافية ذكية جداً |
| bare and brown | غير مورقة | a bit boring | ممل قليلاً |
| get away from | يهرب من / يبعد عن | in particular | بصورة خاصة |
| seem hard | يبدو صعبا / صلبا | away behind | بعيداً خلف ..... |

## Phrases, expressions and idioms

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| well defended | محصن جيداً | take a boat | يركب (يأخذ) مركب |
| fired his gun | أطلق النار من بندقيته | make use of | يحسن استغلال |
| at that moment | في تلك اللحظة | in front of | أمام |
| an adventure story | قصة مغامرات | make use of | يحسن استغلال |
| this makes it easy to … | هذا يجعل من السهل أن | go past me | يذهب في إتجاهي |
| at different times of day | في أوقات مختلفة من اليوم | in my opinion | في رأيي |
| put (the tools) away | يضع (الأدوات) في مكانها | was born in (مكان) | وُلد في (مكان) |
| at the age of | في سن .. | was made into a film | تم تحويلها إلى فيلم |
| for a while | لمدة قصيرة | wedding party | حفل زفاف |
| a full-time writer | كاتب وقت كامل | at night | في الليل، مساء |
| in particular | بصفة خاصة | a collection of | مجموعة من |
| in fact | في الواقع | I don't have time to | ليس لدي وقت لكي |
| do something for me | تفعل شئ من أجلي | do me a favour | تبدي لي معروفاً |
| on the internet | على الانترنت | | |

## Collocations

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| climb into a boat | يقفز على المركب | fire a gun | يطلق النار من بندقية |
| give someone an advantage | يعطي شخص ما ميزة | put up a flag | يرفع علم |

## Listening

### Audio script

Teacher: This week we're studying the Scottish writer, Robert Louis Stevenson, in particular his poetry not his novels. Have any of you heard about him or read any of his work?

Nesma: Didn't he write Treasure Island? I tried reading it last year, but it was a bit boring, so I decided to watch the film instead.

Teacher: Did you like it?

Nesma: Yes, it was really good. I love adventure films and I enjoy reading adventure stories, too. I just found Treasure Island a bit difficult.

Teacher: Well it was written a long time ago. He was born in 1850 and Treasure Island was published in 1881. And Waafa, have you read any of his books?

Wafaa: I don't think so. I prefer reading romantic stories and poems.

Teacher: Well Stevenson wrote poems too. In fact, he wrote all kinds of things. He began writing stories when he was a child and unwell. Unfortunately, Stevenson was often very ill and he finished writing Treasure Island while he was ill in bed. He continued to write more books, including a collection of poems called A Child's Garden of Verses and he also travelled a lot to get away from the cold Scottish weather.

Nesma: Where did he go?

Teacher: As a young man, he went to Europe, France and Switzerland mainly. In fact, his first book was about his travels in France. He and his family loved sailing and they wanted to sail from America, where they were living, to the South Pacific. The family chose to build a house in Samoa and the Stevenson family lived there until he died in 1894.
Now for this week's lesson I want you to choose a story or poem by Stevenson and bring it to class to discuss. Then ...

## Lesson 2 Listening

**Audioscript**

Wafaa: I don't have time to go to the library this afternoon. Could you do me a favour and go for me?

Nesma: Yes, of course. Which books do you want me to get?

Wafaa: Can you find A Child's Garden of Verses? I prefer reading poetry to long stories.

Nesma: No problem. But, could you do something for me when you're in town, please?

Wafaa: Yes, what is it?

Nesma: I don't really enjoy reading so can you get me a DVD of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde? Then I won't have to read it!

Wafaa: Nesma!

## Learning from Literature Reading

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland in 1850 and died 44 years later in Samoa, a small island in the South Pacific. He was not always well because the weather in Edinburgh was too cold for him. When he was a child he couldn't always go to school. He studied to become a lawyer at Edinburgh University, but he always wanted to write. At the age of 21 he decided to become a full-time writer. He often travelled to warmer places to try to improve his health. For a while, he lived in France and this was where he met his wife, Fanny. She was from the United States, so Stevenson also travelled to America with her.

Although he is best known for his novels, like Kidnapped and Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde, Stevenson also wrote many poems and travel books. His first successful novel was Treasure Island – an adventure story about pirates. His books are still very popular today and many of them have been made into films.

## The Gardener (a poem) Reading

The gardener does not love to talk.
He makes me keep the gravel walk;
And when he puts his tools away,
He locks the door and takes the key.

Away behind the currant row,
Where no one else but cook may go,
Far in the plots, I see him dig,
Old and serious, brown and big.
He digs the flowers, green, red, and blue,
Nor wishes to be spoken to.
He digs the flowers and cuts the hay,
And never seems to want to play.

Khaled's opinion of the poem.

Khaled, 4:04 PM

The words Stevenson has used very clearly describe the situations he's writing about and I really like that. I also think the poem's subject is very interesting because everyone feels differently in different seasons. In my opinion, poets should write about everyday life. However, I think the second verse is too long and its rhythm is too slow.

Hamid's opinion of the poem.

Hamid, 5:36 PM

I love the language in the poem, especially the way Stevenson describes the light at different times of day. I also think the second verse is great because the rhymes in it are so clever. However, in my opinion, the poem's subject is quite boring because going to bed and getting up aren't very interesting activities. I think poets should write about more exciting things

## Language notes

| |
|---|
| ♣favour معروف-جميل # favourite مفضل # favoured موهوب # Favourable – مفرح |
| ✍Can you do me a favour? ✍Football is my favourite sport? |
| ✍He is favoured at singing. ✍She heard favourable news, she must be happy. |
| ♣ make + مفعول + مصدر ✍He made me write the letter again. |
| put away يضع الشيء في مكانة # put off يؤجل # put out يطفيء |
| ♣ Put your books away. |
| ♣ Don't put off today's work until tomorrow ♣ Firemen put out a huge fire in our street. |
| ♣every day (adv) كل يوم ♣ everyday (adj) يومي<br>everyday newspaper جريدة يومية / I go to school every day. |
| ♣ biography سيرة ذاتية يكتبه شخص اخر / He wrote her biography |
| ♣ autobiography سيرة ذاتية يكتبها صاحبها Sadat wrote his autobiography |
| ♣ Keep the gravel walk ( stay on the path through the garden) |

| |
|---|
| ♣**currant row**<br>**( a line of plants that have small fruit )** |
| ♣ **row صف**<br>✍**They are sitting side to side in a row.** |
| **# queue طابور ✍People are waiting in a queue to book the tickets.** |
| **see + مفعوله + (inf/ing)**<br>✍**I saw him dig the canal.** ✍**I saw her watching TV.** |
| ✍**I wish to speak to him.** ✍**He wishes to be interviewed.** |
| ♣ **barrow✍= something with one wheel that gardeners use to carry things from the garden** |
| ♣**result in= lead to يؤدي الى** ♣ **result from ينتج من او عن**♣ **result of نتيجة لـ** |
| ✍**Smoking results in/leads to cancer.** ♣**Cancer results from smoking.** |
| ♣**farther أبعد** .♣ **further أبعد – إضافي** ♣ **in a year's time** ♣ **in 3 years' time** |
| ♣**blame شخص for شيء (يلوم على)** ♣ **blame شيء on شخص** |
| ♣**They blamed Ali for the theft.** ♣**They blamed the theft on Ali.** |
| ♣**predict = make prediction يتنبأ** |
| ♣**He predicted better changes. He made prediction about better changes.** |
| ♣**suggest + V + ing** ♣ **Our teacher suggests vising the citadel** |
| ♣ **suggest that + فاعل + should + مصدر** |
| ♣ **The agricultural engineer suggested we should prune our trees.** |
| ♣ **Road طريق مبني بين بلدين** ♣ **routeطريق أو مسار في البر والبحر والجو**<br>♣Road accidents are dangerous<br>♣ The plane changed its route suddenly |

## Exercise on vocabulary

## Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1- **Small pieces of land used for growing things are ……………. .**

a – plots b – lakes c – ponds d – fountains

2- **I don't like this music, it doesn't have any……………. .**

a – tools b – instrument c – rhythm d – verses

3- **Can you think of a word that……………..with oranges?**

a) rhymes b) units c) mixes d) rubes

4- **Farmers use ……………. to feed animals.**

a – milk b – hay c – pizza d – manure

**5- There are several………………of land for sale.**

a) plans b) plots c) areas d) regions

**6- The poet will recite some of his ………………on the occasion of labour's day.**

a) prose's b) poetics c) politics d) poems

**7- The tunnel was ………………with the aid of heavy machinery.**

a) dug b) broken c) cut d) drawn

**8- John explained the man would now …………him if anyone abused him.**

a) defy b) preserve c) defend d) define

**9- I am armed with a sense of ………………….. and excited for what awaits.**

a) advent b) adventure c) risk d) danger

**10- It is unusual to publish two independent ………………. of the same book.**

a) previews b) articles c) revisions d) reviews

**11- Historically, surface water has been available for water …………………..**

a) supplies b) goals c) aims d) aids

**12- Software ……………………….are criminals and deserve to be treated as such.**

a) pilots b) kidnappers c) pirates d) hijackers

**13- By the time we headed back to the palace, we smelled of horse manure and ……..……**

a) hall b) hay c) seed d) heat

**14- Her …………………..… of the trade are an internet connection and a webcam.**

a) machines b) instruments c) guns d) tools

**15- You can find the word joy in the fifth………………of the text.**

a) queue b) row c) line d) stanza

**16- Police said the man was shot and killed when he attempted to …………….. police.**

a) attack b) attach c) attend d) attract

**17- The gang made no attempt to steal valuable …………………**

a) measures  b) treason  c) treasures  d) treacheries

**18- Do me a ……………….. and stop pretending you know me, because you don't.**

a) favoritism  b) favorable  c) favour  d) fever

19- **I enjoy riding a ……………. in the park.**

a – swing  b – car  c – elephant  d – ship

20- **For homework, we have to write the first ……………. of the poem.**

a – poets  b – poetry  c – verse  d – chapter

21- **It was very ……………. sitting in the park at the end of a hot day.**

a – boring  b – pleasant  c – ugly  d – silly

22- **Children love ……………. in the sand on the beach.**

a – rigging  b – wigging  c – wicking  d – digging

23- **To ……………. means to move something in or under soil using a tool.**

a – dig  b – sing  c – swim  d – scratch

24- **He ……………. the door with a key.**

a – closed  b – locked  c – slang  d – sting

25- **Something that is not clever or sensible ……………. .**

a – silly  b – really  c – windy  d – sandy

26- **If you ……………. , you get good or useful from a situation.**

a – forget  b – found  c – benefit  d – prove

27- **It is ……………. , it is enjoyable and nice.**

a – boring  b – bad  c – horrible  d – pleasant

28- **Gold, silver and money hidden in a place ……………. .**

a – pleasure  b – treasure  c – pressure  d – measure

29- **The light was off, he used a ……………. to see.**

a – candle  b – bulb  c – glasses  d – torches

30- **The lines that form one part of a poem are ……………. .**

a – verses  b – coins  c – mobs  d – titles

31- **……………. i the repeated sound in music or poems.**

a )Verse  b) Rhythm  c ) Poets  d) Prose

32- **A moving seat that children play on is ……………. .**

a – wing  b – bring  c – swing  d – fling

33- **There was no electricity in the house, so we had to use ……………. .**

a – candles  b – pandas  c – sandals  d – wires

34- **They found an old ship under the water which they think is full of ……..……. .**

a – boats  b – treasures  c – pilots  d – cells

# Grammar

## Verb + ( gerund ) v+ing

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| enjoy يستمتع | avoid يتجنب | deny ينكر | delay يعطل | finish ينتهي |
| hate يكره | love يحب | admit يعترف بـ | prevent يمنع | suggest يقترح |
| risk يخاطر | recommend يوصي | prefer يفضل | imagine يتخيل | fancy يتخيل |
| practise يمارس | keep يستمر في | go يذهب لأداء | like يحب | come يأتي لأداء |
| miss يفتقد | mind يمانع | dislike لايحب | stand يتحمل | detest يمقت |
| consider يفكر | involve يتضمن | postpone يؤجل | regret يندم | stop يتوقف عن |

♣They enjoyed watching TV  ♣ I avoid meeting bad people.

♣ He kept working for long hours  ♣ She risks leaving early

………………………………………………………………………………………

♣He said that he didn't steal the money. ( **denied** )

♣**He denied stealing the money.**

♣ You shouldn't eat food containing a lot of fats. ( **eating** )

♣ **You should avoid eating food containing a lot of fats.**

………………………………………………………………………………………

## Verb + ( to) المصدر+

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| agree يوافق | arrange يرتب | attempt يحاول | pretend يتظاهر | threaten يهدد |
| 'd prefer يفضل | dare يجرؤ | decide يقرر | demand يطلب | promise يوعد |
| want يريد | 'd like/love يريد | deserve يستحق | expect يتوقع | hope يأمل |
| wish يتمنى | refuse يرفض | try يحاول | learn يتعلم | manage ينجح |
| offer يقدم | mean يعني | plan يخطط | intend ينوي | fail يفشل |
| afford يتحمل | appear يظهر | seem يبدو | learn يتعلم | tend يتولى أمر |

♣**We decided to take a taxi**  ♣ **I'd like to drink tea.**

♣**Father agreed to buy me a mobile.**

♣**We decided not to go out.** ♣**He pretended not to see me.**لاحظ هذا النفي

♣ **He didn't want to visit the citadel.** **( refused )**

**He refused to visit the citadel**

………………………………………………………………………………………

# Verb + ing أو inf المصدر

♣begin = start يبدأ / continue يستمر / intend ينوي + ( to + المصدر أو (v+ing) دون فرق في المعني

♣He starts to play = He starts playing

♣I intend to study = I intend studying.

♣ Love / hate / like / dislike / prefer/can't bear + ( v + ing ) إذا كانت تعبر عن حدث دائم

♣ I love drinking tea in the afternoons./ He prefers swimming./ She hates dancing.

وتأخذ الأفعال السابقة ( to + المصدر ) إذا كانت تعبر عن حدث مؤقت أو إذا سبقت بـ ( would )

♣I hate to disturb you but can I use your telephone?

♣What would you like to drink?

# Idioms + ( v +ing ) + مصطلحات }

♣ I can't stand لا أتحمل ♣ I can't help لا أستطيع منع نفسي من

♣ Do you mind هل تمانع ?

♣Do you fancy هل تتخيل ? ♣ I feel like أريد ♣ It's no use = It's no good لا فائدة

♣ It's worth يستحق ♣It isn't worth لا يستحق ♣I can't deny لا أستطيع أن أنكر ♣ I'm busy

♣This book is worth keeping .♣I can't help laughing during the prayer.

♣I'm busy reading

يمكن أن نستخدم (to) كحرف جر و يأتي بعده (اسم / ضمير / v.ing ) مع التعبيرات الآتية

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **look forward to** | يتطلع إلي | **object to** | يعترض علي |
| **be used to** | معتاد علي | **devote... to** | يكــرس لــ |
| **be accustomed to** | معتاد علي | **be committed to** | ملتزم بـ |
| **take to** | يولع بـ - يتحمس لـ | **due to=owing to** | بسبب |
| **contribute to** | | **adjust to** | |
| **in addition to** | | **lead to** | |
| **( be ) exposed to** | | **cnfess to** | |
| **Opposed to** | | **own up to** | |

- I look forward to spending the holidays in Sharm. - I am **used to waiting** for buses.
- My mother devoted her life to helping the boys. - She didn't **take to studying** English.

# Stop, remember, forget, regret, try

❶ ♦ **stop to + infinitive** يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئا

Ex: He stopped to smoke. = He stopped in order to smoke.

♦ **stop + gerund** يتوقف عن عمل شيء

Ex: He stopped smoking. = He no longer smokes.

❷ ♦ **remember to + infinitive** يتذكر أن يقوم بعمل شيء ( يتذكر أولا ثم يفعل )

Ex: He remembered to meet his friend.

♦ **remember + gerund** يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه فعله ( يفعل أولا ثم يتذكر )

Ex: He remembered meeting his friend.

❸ ♦ **forget to + infinitive** ينسي أن يفعل شيئا (لم يفعله لانه نسى)

Ex: Nadia forgot to do her homework.

♦ **forget + gerund** يفعل شيئا ثم ينسي أنه فعله

Ex: Nadia forgot doing her homework.

❹ ♦ **regret to + infinitive** يشعر بالأسف لأن يقول أو يخبر شخص شيئا ما

Ex: He regretted to say that my brother had an accident.

= He was sorry that it was necessary to say it.

♦ **regret + gerund** يشعر بالندم علي شيء حدث

Ex: He regretted saying that my brother had an accident.

= He was sorry that he had said it.

❺ ♦ **try to + infinitive** يحاول عمل شيء (وغالبا لا ينجح)

Ex: The prisoner tried to escape, but he was caught.

♦ **try + gerund** (يقوم بعمل شيء ليري نتيجته / يُجرب عمل شيء)

Ex: Try taking an aspirin. = Take an aspirin and see the result.



# Infinitive vs Gerund

## Infinitive: to do

**1. After verbs:**

agree,appear, arrange, attempt, decide, expect, fail, hope, need, offer, promise, refuse, want, wish

Ex. I wanted to meet him.

**2.After verb+object combinations:**

advise, allow, ask, cause, encourage, forbid, force, instruct,invite, order, permit, persuade, prefer, recommend, remind,require, teach, tell, tempt, warn

Ex. I asked him to come.

**3.After adjectives:**

- feelings:anxious,eager,delighted, etc.

Ex. I'm sorry to be a nuisance.

- probability:certain,likely,possible,etc.

Ex. Is it necessary to go there?

## Gerund: doing

**1. After verbs:**

avoid, bear, consider, deny, detest, dislike, endure, enjoy, imagine, involve, mention, mind, miss, practice, resent, risk, postpone, stand

Ex. I enjoy shopping.

**2.After prepositions:**

Ex. Is he still interested in dancing?

**3.As subjects and complements:**

Ex. Gambling is a waste of time.

Ex. What really gets on my nerves is singing out if tune.

### 4. With verbs stop, remember, forget, regret, go on

| | |
|---|---|
| - future action<br>Ex. Remember to pick up your dry cleaning<br>(first remember, then pick up) | - previous action<br>Ex. I remember visiting my great-grandmother.<br>(first visited, then remember) |

### 5. With verbs like, love and hate

| | |
|---|---|
| - occasional action<br>Ex. I hate to interrupt you but there's a phone call for you. | - regular likes/dislikes<br>Ex. I like dancing. |

## Choose the correct answer :

1-I like (do – done – does – doing) exercise every day.

2-I hate (to get – gets – got –getting) water in my eyes.

3-They are going home as soon as they have finished (to work – works – working – worked).

4-They hope (to get – getting – of getting – get) a job they enjoy doing.

5-I learnt (swim - to swim – swam – to swimming) when I was three years old.

6-He dislikes (sleeps – slept – to sleeping – sleeping) during the day.

7-The children enjoyed (to play – with playing - playing – played) in the sea.

8-He admitted (to borrow – borrow – borrowed – borrowing) my pen without asking me.

9-The driver of the car (avoided – planned – offered – hoped) hitting the motorbike.

10-I've tried (read – with reading - to read – reads) that book, but I don't understand it.

11-Do you want (coming – came – comes - to come) to my party.

12-What do you (avoid - plan – finish – practise) to do in the summer?

13-She offered (helping – help - to help – helped) her mother prepare lunch.

14-Ali has decided (studying – studied – of studying - to study) science at university.

15-The boys have arranged (to play – playing – play – plays)football after school.

16-He stopped (to listen - listening – listened – listen) to the radio on hearing a knock on the door.

17-I never forget (find – to find - finding – found) that rare old coin in the garden. I was 12 then.

18-She was doing exercise, then she stopped (listening - to listen – listened – listen) to the radio.

19-I remember (phoning – to phone – phoned – phones) my cousin in America a month ago. He told me a lot about his stay there.

20-Did you remember (posted – post - to post – posting) my letter? – Oh, I completely forgot.

21- I have always regretted (not having – not to have – have – not have) studied harder at school.

21-British Airways regret (announce – announced - to announce – announces) the cancellation of flight BA205 to Madrid.

23-They expect thousands of people (visiting – visited - to visit – visits) Sapporo for the Snow Festival

24-My brother is learning (playing – play – plays - to play) the oud.

25-Musicians practise ( to play – playing – being played – play) their instruments for hours a day.

26-She was really pleased ( seen – seeing – see – to see ) her old friend.

27-He is considering ( to go – to going – of going – going ) to London this year.

28-He refused ( answer – to answer – answering – for answer ) my questions.

29-The salesman denied ( taking – to take – takes – take ) money from the lady.

30-I regretted ( criticize – to criticize – criticizing – to criticizing ) her in public.

31-When they came to a cafeteria, they stopped ( eating – to eat – to eating – to be eaten ).

32-I don't fancy ( watch – watched – watches – watching ) that film. There is a lot of violence in it.

33-He wanted the money ( for pay – to pay – pay – paying ) for his son's education.

34-His parents warned him ( not leaving – not left – not to be left – not to leave) university without a degree.

35-She's training hard ( won – winning – to win – of winning ) the race.

36-The programme presenter asked Dr. Carter ( talk – talking – to talk – talked ) about Steinbeck's early life.

37-Leila asked Mona whether she could help her (do – to doing – done – to be done) the shopping.

38-I recommend ( to write – writing – written – write ) your feelings down on paper.

39.When the children stopped (singing-to sing-sung-sang), everyone clapped. They liked the song very much.

40.They expect thousands of people (visiting-visited-to visit-visits) Sapporo for the Snow Festival next year.

41.My brother is learning (playing-play-plays-to play) the oud.

42.If I were you, I'd avoid (travelling-to travel-travels-travel) into the city during the festival.

43.My parents suggested (go-to go-goes-going) to the theatre.

44.I really want (going-go-to go-went) to Hong Kong for the Chinese New Year.

**45.Before you go to London, you should practise (speak-to speak-spoken-speaking) English.**

**46.Leila stopped (to listen-listening-listened-to listening) to the radio when she had heard a loud knock on the door.**

**47.I'll never forget (found-to find-finding-founded) that rare old coin in the garden. I was only 12 then.**

**48.She was doing exercise, then she stopped (listening-to listen-listened-listen) to the radio.**

**49.I remember (phoning-to phone-phoned-phones) my cousin in America a month ago. He told me a lot about his stay there.**

**50.Did you remember (posted-post-to post-posting) my letter? - Oh, I completely forgot.**

**51.I have always regretted (not having-not to have-have-not have) studied harder at school.**

**52.The band stopped (to play-playing-play-played) and there was silence.**

**53.She agreed (write-to write-writing-wrote) an article on classical music.**

**54.Ali shouldn’t risk (to drive-drive-driving-drove) so fast.**

**55.I hate (to sit-sitting-to sitting-sit) doing nothing – I’d rather be working.**

**56.Don't forget (locking-lock-locked-to lock) the door when you leave.**

**58.I (deny-dislike-regret-miss) leaving early yesterday. I wish I had stayed to meet you.**

**59.Mona promised (she comes-to come-coming-will come) and she usually keeps her promises.**

**60.I can't stand (to listen-listen-listening-to listening) to him.**

## Test on Unit (6)

### 1- Choose the Two (2) correct answers out of the Five (5) options given:

**1. She refused to admit breaking the camera. The antonyms of "admit" are ……**

a. deny    b. agree    c. adopt    d. consist    e. conceal

**2. Brilliant scientists ………new devices all the time to make life easier.**

a. discover    b. create    c. explore    d. invite    e. invent

**2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, d:**

**3– Ashraf seemed to take it for -----that I would go with him to the cinema.**

a - talented b – gifted c – life d – granted

**4-Since I graduated, I ----------------------in this company.**

a - worked b-had worked c- will work d- have been working

**5-............is an attempt to trick someone who has an internet bank account to take money out of their account.**

a- Downloading b- Uploading c-Locking d- Phishing

**6-My friend gave me some ……………..about how to finish the project.**

a- advice b- advices c- advises d- advise

**7 – Egypt is providing ecotourism to protect the environments ----the Red Sea**

a – belong b – a long c – long d –along

**8-My grandfather regrets ………………..my talkative grandmother.**

a.to marry b. marrying c. marry d. marries

**9-Farmers sometimes give their animals ……..to eat especially in winter.**

a. Milk b. meat c. hay d. currant

**10-…………her departure, we sobbed.**

a.When b. During c. While d. On

**11. His wife – a thin, tired- ………….. lady – was sitting with a baby.**

a) looked b) looks c) look d) looking

**12-Have you watched this film yet? – Yes I ……………..it just now.**

a. have b. have watched c. watched d. have had

**13-The tourist industry has had a big …………on the local town.**

a. affect b. impact c. effective d. contact

**14-Don't worry. I ………..you the money you need.**

a. am lending b. am going to lend c. will lend d. lend

**15-The explorers spent the day...........through forests and over mountains.**

a. diving b. trekking c. developing d. racing

**16- You should find out ……………..your new work.**

a. on b. for c. about d. with

**B- Reading**

**3-Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:**

Gold is a rare metal with a lovely bright color. It is easy to be shaped, and it is not affected by air or water. As gold is so soft, it can be beaten into very thin sheets, and it can be also drawn out into very thin wires. Gold is, therefore, an excellent material for making beautiful objects such as jewelry. Moreover, the ancient Egyptians **prized** gold so much that they believed that gold belonged only to their kings, so they buried many precious gold objects in their pharaohs' tombs, and we can see many of them in the museums today.

The Egyptians were very clever goldsmiths as they could beat gold into sheets. The gold which is used to make jewelry is usually mixed with other metals. This not only makes the gold jewelry cheaper, but also harder. Because it was scarce and therefore valuable, gold was formerly used as money. Many countries keep bars of gold in banks. They can change this gold into money by selling it to other countries. About two thirds of all the gold in the world is kept in this way. Gold is usually buried deep underground. It can be also found in rivers and seas, but it would cost far more money to be extracted than the gold is worth.

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**

**17. Gold can be beaten into sheets due to its ------------------.**

a) rareness b) beauty c) shape d) softness

**18. Why is gold considered an excellent material for making beautiful objects?**

a) Because it is hard and expensive metal

b) Because it's rare and lovey with bright color

c) Because it was buried by the ancient Egyptians

d) Because countries can change it into money

**19. What did the ancient Egyptians do with gold? Why?**

a) They destroyed it to make harpoons

b) They avoided using it because it is harmful

c) They buried it because it belonged to the kings

d) They found it in their tombs to sell it

**20. Which of the following is the best title to the passage?**

a) Gold is expensive and common metal b) Ancient Egyptians traded in gold

c) Gold is a valuable metal over ages d) Most countries don’t have gold

**21. Many countries keep bars of gold in banks so as to -------------.**

a) keep it away from thieves b) change them into money

c) Buy jewelry d) beat them

**22. The word ‘’prized’’ means -----------------.**

a) rewarded b) handed c) valued d) sold

**23. Where is gold usually found?**

a) Deep underground b) Overseas and rivers c) In ancient tombs d) In museums

## C. Translation

**4- a. Choose the Correct Arabic translation from a, b, c, d:**

**24-Reclaiming and cultivating the desert will help to solve the problem of over-population.**

**1.ان اصلاح و زراعة الصحراء سوف يساعد في حل مشكلة الزيادة السكانية.**

**2.ان استصلاح و زراعة الصحراء لن يساعد في حل مشكلة الزيادة السكانية.**

3.ان استصلاح و زراعة الصحراء سوف يساعد في حل مشكلة الزيادة السكانية.

4.ان استصلاح و زراعة الصحراء سوف يساعد في حل مشكلة الزيادة فى التلوث.

**25- Ambitions are achieved by hard work and strong will, not by wishes.**

1- تتحقق الطموحات بالعمل الجاد والإرادة القوية وليس الأحلام

2- تتحقق الآمال بالعمل الجاد والإرادة القوية وليس بالرغبات

3- تتحقق الطموحات بالعمل الجاد والوصية القوية وليس بالرغبات

4- تتحقق الطموحات بالعمل الجاد والإرادة القوية وليس بالرغبات

**5- b. Choose the Correct English translation from a, b, c, d: (2marks)**

26- يجب أن تكون المنتجات المصرية عالية الجودة في الأسواق العالمية.

1. Egyptian productions must be of high quality in the global markets.
2. Egyptian products must be of high quality in the global markets.
3. Egyptian productive must be of high quality in the global markets.
4. Egyptian products must be of high qualify in the global markets.

27- للمكتبة المدرسية دورها الكبير فى العملية التعليمية لانها تحتوى على كنوز المعرفة

1. The school library has its great role in the educational process because they contain the treasures of knowledge.
2. The school library have its great role in the educational process because they contain the treasures of knowledge.
3. The school library has its great rule in the educational process because they contain the treasures of knowledge.
4. The school library has its great role in the education process because they contain the treasures of knowledge.

## D. (Novel)

**6- Answer the following questions:**

**1. Why do you think the Captain didn't want any sailors to see him?**

**2. What did Mr. Trelawney think they should do about Captain Bill's papers?**
**3. 'Looking for treasure always means danger', Why do you think Captain Smollett said so?**

## E. Writing

**7-Write an essay of about (150) words on the following topic:**

**"How can you keep the environment clean?"**